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# The Bombay Chronicle

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# Arab Proposals For Peace In Palestine

## National Govt. With British Advisers

## CABINET TO ISSUE WHITE PAPER

## Representative Assembly To Draft Constitution After Three-Year Experiment

*CAIRO, May 1.*

***It is understood that the British Cabinet this morning studied the definite proposals for a settlement of the Palestine problem drawn at a final meeting last night by Palestinian Arabs, and representatives of Arab States, joined for the first time by Indian Moslems.***

The proposed settlement, which was handed to the British Embassy, includes the following four points:

Firstly, when order and normality are restored, a national Government with Palestine Ministers and assisted by British Advisers, shall be formed which posts, when possible, shall be filled by qualified inhabitants of Palestine;

Secondly, Jewish emigration shall be limited to a further 75,000 including the recent illegal immigrants over a five-year period, the Jewish population ultimately not to exceed a third of the total population;

Thirdly, sale of land to Jews shall be subject to conditions agreed upon by the National Government and the High Commissioner;

Fourthly, a National Assembly representative of all the population shall be convened after three years to examine the situation and draft a constitution.—Reuter.

### WHITE PAPER TO BE ISSUED

LONDON, May 1.

It is understood that the new suggestions from Cairo were considered by the British Cabinet this morning but the decision of the Cabinet is not likely to be announced before the publication of a White Paper embodying the Government's proposals for a settlement of the Palestine problem.

Well-informed quarters in London believe that if the proposals are accepted, representatives of Arab States will suggest to the Palestine Arab leaders that the campaign of terrorism should immediately cease and the British plan should be accepted.

It is believed that if this course is followed, the Arabs would immediately ask to be allowed to assume a share in the administration of Palestine and to be given responsible Government posts.—Reuter.

### RUSSIAN FLIERS AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK May, 1.

The Soviet fliers, Kokkinaki and Gordienko, arrived here from Moncton, Newbrunswick, shortly after midnight aboard a specially chartered plane accompanied by a party of Russian officials.—Reuter.

### ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN SPAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is reported that Anti-British feeling is increasing in the Spanish districts adjoining the Gibraltar.

A large number of British subjects living at Lea Linea are reported to have been beaten.

## ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

### Chamberlain's Reply To Question In Commons

LONDON, May 1.

Several questions were asked in the Commons on the course of the Anglo-Soviet consultations.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Lord Halifax saw M. Maisky on April 29 on the latter's return from Moscow but while fully recognising the desirability of making a statement at the earliest possible opportunity he would not say more at present and added that proposals had been received and consultations were continuing.

The British Government attached the greatest importance to the principle of Balkan unity, declared Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a reply to another question.—Reuter.

### HALIFAX-MAISKY NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, May 1.

The talk between Lord Halifax and M. Maisky following the latter's return from Moscow is described in authoritative quarters as "Long and very friendly," though conjectures regarding the date by which the negotiations with the U. S. S. R. will be complete, are said to be pure guesswork. It is stated that the whole position regarding the current negotiations was discussed during the conversations and account was taken of the views of other countries associated with anti aggression measures.

Official quarters are reticent on the details of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which are stated to be taking place in an encouraging and hopeful spirit.

GUARANTEE TO POLAND.

It is stated that the question of the application of the British guaranee to Poland was not discussed with the British Ambassador who saw Col. Beck during the week-end and exchanged impression on Herr Hitler's speech, particularly the passages affecting Poland and the German suggestions regarding Danzig together with the Polish rejoinder.

It is declared in authoritative circles that the question of British guarantee had been made perfectly clear and nothing had happened to change or mitigate it.—Reuter.

### AGA KHAN CANCELS E. AFRICAN TOUR

MOMBASA May, 1.

H. H. the Aga Khan has cancelled by cable from Alexandria all arrangements for his proposed East African tour.—Reuter.

## 'EVERYTHING MUST BE FOUGHT FOR'

### Fuhrer Addresses Hitler Youth And Workers On May Day

BERLIN, May 1.

Herr Hitler addressed two May Day audiences this morning. To 132,000 boys and girls of the Hitler Youth movement gathered at the Olympic Stadium, Herr Hitler said:

**"I EXPECT YOU TO BECOME HARD, UPRIGHT GERMANS WHO KNOW THAT EVERYTHING MUST BE FOUGHT FOR, IF NECESSARY ALSO DEFENDED."**

HARANGUE TO WORKERS.

He told the vast workers' demonstration at Lustgarten: "Our revolution is different from former revolutions. Who can

**MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU who presided over the A.I.C.C. and 'ruled' that the House was competent to elect its president.**

doubt we are taking part in the greatest revolution of all times we have not put down one class to elevate another in its place—we have put down all classes in order to set people in their place".

### Bogey Of Encirclement

Herr Hitler in a forceful mood continued: "If anybody has not yet realised that we are dependent on one another, he must recognise it from the attitude of the rest of the world. Once again, the old encircling politicians are active; once again, an international clique of war agitators has arisen—those who had their sinister existence in 1914. We must close our ranks—together and united, we will be ready for any danger. A ruler must educate his people in this sense, for, prejudices survive among many".

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

Security of living space was their outstanding consideration and the so-called freedom of the individual must be left behind.

MAN OF PEACE.

**Herr Hitler re-emphasised that he was a man of peace and ridiculed the reports that 25,000 Germans had landed by air in Morocco and Libya.—Reuter.**

### ASIATIC TRANSVAAL LAND BILL

CAPE TOWN, May 1.

In the Assembly, the Asiatic Transvaal Land and Trading Bill passed First Reading.

The Second Reading of the Bill will be on May 3.—Reuter.

### WHY HE CANCELLED TOUR

ALEXANDRIA, May 1.

The cancellation of the Aga Khan's East African tour was on the advice of doctors owing to an attack of dysentery.

The Aga Khan proceeds to Europe by air shortly.—Reuter.

## To Appease Reactionary Europeans

### Asiatic Land Bill Designed To Sacrifice Defenceless Minority

CAPE TOWN, May 1.

The Transvaal Indian Congress has telegraphed a strong protest to the Minister and members of Parliament against the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill on the ground that the charge of Indian penetration in European areas has been refuted by European Municipal authorities in Transvaal.

The Congress adds that the Bill is designed to sacrifice a defenceless minority to appease a reactionary section of Europeans.

The Bill will not be published until to-morrow.—Reuter.

## MAHATMA HOPES FOR GOOD NEWS

### Reply To Rajkot Thakore And Virawala On Reforms Issue

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The following are Mr. Gandhi's replies to the telegrams he received from the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. Virawala in regard to bringing about of a settlement at Rajkot:

To the Thakore Saheb:

"H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot: Grateful for your wire. Nothing will please me better than to find that you and your people have come to honourable understanding without any outside intervention. My wife and I are keeping fairly well—Gandhi."

To Darbar Virawala, Rajkot:

"I shall not misunderstand you and shall hold you to your promise to come to honourable settlement. Ask you not to be angry. Dhebarbhai who is a good man, neither Sardar nor I have any desire to interfere with mutual honourable settlement between His Highness and people. Expect to reach Rajkot about May 12 unless meanwhile you send me good news.—Gandhi."

### GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR BRINDABAN

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President accompanied by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh and twelve other workers of the Gandhi Seva Sangh left to-night for Brindaban (Champaran) in connection with the annual conference of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

They were seen off at the station by a large number of people including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Suresh Majumdar. Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad were garlanded by Mr. Kalipada Mukherji, Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant left for Madras and Lucknow respectively. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave to-morrow for Allahabad.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to stay for some days in Calcutta.—United Press.

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS 'PLANE CRASH

### One Killed And Another Missing: Passengers Saved

LONDON, May 1.

The Imperial Airways flying-boat "Challenger" flying to Durban from Dar-es-Salaam crashed on landing at Mozambique at 07-10 (B. S. T.).

A cable received by the Imperial Airways, London, states that flight clerk Knight was killed and radio officer Well is missing. Other four members of crew and three passengers were saved.—Reuter.

MAIL AND BAGGAGE RECOVERED.

All mail and baggage have been recovered from "Challenger" according to information received in London.

**DR. B. C. ROY A new member of the Working Committee.**

## British Cabinet Meets

LONDON, May 1.

A special meeting of the Cabinet whereat there was full attendance of Ministers, began at 11-00 hours.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood saw Mr. Chamberlain for 25 minutes before the meeting, which was also preceded by a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The National Council of Labour met at Transport House to formulate its policy on conscription for guidance of Labour and Trade Union movements.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION

The National Council of Labour appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up recommendations and a reasoned statement showing the Labour Party's opposition to conscription at present. These will be submitted on May 4 at the joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The Cabinet rose at 1-30 p.m.—Reuter.

### PARISHAD LEADERS ASSAULTED IN JAIL

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, May 1.

Parishad workers, Jamnadas Kanti Prasad and Dalpatram Joshi have been assaulted and severely wounded by lathis in jail.

It is understood the Dewan has agreed to institute an inquiry and award suitable punishment for the culprits.

*A. I. C. C.'s DEMAND*

## *Politicals Must Be Released*

### Call To Working Committee To Start All-India Movement

## SUB-COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

CALCUTTA, May 1.

**THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, WHICH COMMENCED ON APRIL 29, TERMINATED ITS SESSION AFTER THREE DAYS' DELIBERATIONS AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.**

**FIVE RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED AT TO-DAY'S SITTING, INCLUDING ONE ON WAR EMERGENCY MOVED BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, ANOTHER ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES TO PURIFY THE CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS MOVED BY MR. SHANKERRAO DEO, AND THREE OTHERS MOVED FROM THE CHAIR.**

### *POLITICALS MUST BE RELEASED*

**The resolutions moved from the chair related to the death of Mr. B. N. Majumdar and Mr. Manoranjan Banerjee in the Majdia train disaster, strongly urged the release of political prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab, and called upon the Working Committee to devise ways and means for starting an All-India movement for the release of these prisoners: The third resolution protested against the racial discrimination and reservation of Highlands in Kenya.—United Press.**

**(TEXT OF "WAR DANGER" RESOLUTION & MR. NARIMAN'S MEMORANDUM APPEAR ON PAGE 14)**

### *For Congress' Purification*

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo next moved the resolution appointing a Sub-Committee to recommend measures for the purification of Congress in terms of the Tripuri Congress resolution.

Lala Shamlal from Punjab seconded the resolution and emphasised the need for amending Congress Constitution so as to eliminate corruption and bogus membership.

An amendment which sought the deletion of Pandit Nehru's name from the Sub-Committee and inclusion of the Congress Premiers was negatived. The House passed the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

Two other resolutions, one on the question of promulgation of an Order-in-Council regarding Reservation of Highlands in Kenya and placing on record that the Government of India had failed to do their duty by Indians and the other for the launching of a countrywide movement for the release of political prisoners in Bengal and Punjab were moved from the Chair and passed.

The non-official resolutions were referred to the Working Committee.

The three-day session of the A. I. C. C. concluded at half past three.—A. P.

### RAJEN BABU MOBBED AGAIN

CALCUTTA, May 1.

There was again violent demonstrations by a crowd outside. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was again mobbed while he was coming out of the pandal by a crowd which greeted him with hostile slogans and one of the members of the crowd rushed in and pulled him violently by the waist-coat which was torn.

Pt. Nehru was also subjected to such demonstrations. There was a clash between the crowd outside and volunteers as a result of which six volunteers were injured.—A. P.

### NEXT MEETING OF A. I. C. C. AT POONA

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The "United Press" understands that the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be held at Poona by the end of June.—United Press.

## New Party In Congress

### Move Of Supporters Of Subhas

CALCUTTA, May 1.

**IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. SUBHAS BOSE HAVE DECIDED TO FORM A SEPARATE PARTY WITHIN THE CONGRESS. THE NAME OF THE PARTY AND ITS PROGRAMME ARE EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.—A. P.**

## STOP PRESS

### New Threat To Poland

PARIS, May 1.

Warnings that a new German threat to Poland may shortly arise over the Danzig question are given by several newspapers which urge Poland and Rumania to widen the scope of their alliance.

"Le Fegaro" states: "All those whose independence is or might be threatened must stand together, that is the policy dictated by events."—Reuter.

RESERVE FORCES BILL

LONDON, May 1.

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Bill which has just been published curtails the procedure at present necessary in calling up Army Reserves. The Bill empowers the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry under an Order-in-Council to call up members of Reserves and Auxiliary Forces if necessary to ensure preparedness for the Defence of the Realm.—Reuter.

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**Applications are invited for the post of Principal** of the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

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THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Ferrous and teakwood scrap available for disposal at the Haji Bunder Depot, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. Price per copy of Tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 26th May 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Tender forms obtainable from the controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (91)

**NOTICE**

THE INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

The Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., announce of having removed their Office to their new premises "SEKSARIA CHAMBERS", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with effect from 1st May, 1939. (123)

## *PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER OF TERRITORY*

### *States' People To Organise Under C. I. S. P. Conference*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JHANSI, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the second Dohad session of the Central India States' People's Conference has issued an appeal to the residents of Cantonments in Central India to organise themselves under the auspices of the C. I. States' People's Conference, hold meetings and protest against the contemplated transfer of territory. Otherwise the traders and residents of Mhow and Neemuch will have to face the same difficulties as the Indore people and traders are facing.

### *'Patotsava' Day Celebrations Banned*

(From A Correspondent.)
SIROHI, April 29.

A procession and a meeting were organised by Sirohi Rajya Prajamandal to celebrate the 'Patotsava' day (accession to the throne) of His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singhji Saheb Bahadur, to-day, but these celebrations were stopped by an order of the Circle Inspector of Police under the strange plea of breach of peace. Much resentment prevails among the people, whose feelings have been strongly hurt by the unwise action of the Authorities.

A telegram of felicitations to His Highness at Abu Road has been sent by the Secretary, Sirohi Rajya Prajamandal, at the same time conveying peoples' feelings at the obstruction placed in the observance of the 'Patotsava' day.

## DUTIES OF FILM CRITICS

### Mr. Natarajan's Advice To The Profession

No man had the right to find fault unless he had ability to appreciate what was good, said Mr. Natarajan in his inaugural address to the Film Journalists Conference. Personal motives and personal matters should be kept out of journalism; but, in a matter of public importance and public benefit should not be allowed to come in the way of the journalists' duty.

Film journalism, proceeded Mr. Natarajan, was the newest and latest kind of journalism. But he said, "we are all journalists bound by the same rules and canons and bonds of honour and the dignity of journalism. Journalism as a profession is second to none. I feel it can be ranked with any the most noble in the world. I might term it as "the priesthood" of education. Politicians come and go; policies change; but journalists remain at their posts. They are the balancing-wheel of society.

Therefore journalists should not go to one extreme or the other but should give direction and import to whatever they dealt with. A journalist is, essentially and primarily, a man of letters. He must develop that literary conscience, which is ever so sensitive. When he takes his pen to write he must constantly remember that if his writings are not correct, are beyond the limits of honest and decent criticism, they would be painful to those against whom his remarks were directed. The film journalist, like other journalists must be free from prejudice. He should have no preference; his writings must be necessarily from an impartial point of view. His writings should not be animated by consideration of friendship or other feelings.

"In the long run, only the opinion of such journalists, as subordinate their personal feelings to the larger outlook of an impersonal perspective, can carry weight, mould society and make journalism an important service to society".

We had to adapt ourselves to the progressive movement of the times, proceeded Mr. Natarajan. A lady who had established some reputation as a singer on the radio recently told him that 10 years ago when she began her work, friends and relatives tried to dissuade her on the ground that it was not a fit calling for a lady of good family. But now, he asked, Times had changed and with that opinions and sentiments and the outlook on life of men and women.

SCOPE OF CRITICISM

Referring to criticism in general Mr. Natarajan said: No man could merely criticise another or question his motives, when every man is so imperfect. To criticise an individual, group, society or community was very easy. But to make a new man of an individual, to purify a group, to reform a society or to help a community, it required something more than a knack for criticism. The primary duty of the critic was to see what he could appreciate. He must appreciate the good before directing his eyes to what was evil. That was the way to raise the tone of criticism.

Such a spirit required the subordination of personal prejudice and vandetta, personal likes and dislikes, personal feelings of friendship or animosity to a clear sense of constructive duty.

In conclusion Mr. Natarajan observed:

"The whole future of the film industry is bound up with the purity, dignity, sense of honesty and integrity, the uprightness of those who, by virtue of their position, were critics of these films. The critic has no business to pry into the private life of those whom he may criticise."

## 'Dhara Sabha' For Bhavnagar

### Proclamation On Eve Of People's Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, May 1.

Closely following the repressive action in the form of curtailing civil liberties by the externment orders served on the so-called Communist workers including Mr. Chandravadat Shukal, President-elect of the Labour Conference, the Bhavnagar State has proclaimed by a "Gazette" Extraordinary to-day the conferment of the boon of "Dhara Sabha" to the people. The proclamation over the signature of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Krishna Kumarsinhji runs as follows:

"In pursuance of my policy of benevolent rule inherited from my revered ancestors and given to me for safe keeping by the Government of India on the termination of Minority Administration, I have decided to amend the Law of 1918 relating to People's Representative Assembly of this State. The changes proposed are intended to give the traditional mutual relations of my administration and people's constitutional status on modern lines. My policy is that as the people organise their local responsible bodies under existing permissive legislation or laws that may hereafter be introduced and gain experience in matters of Administrative Representative Assembly which would in future be called Dhara Sabha, they shall in progressively greater measure advise and assist me and the Darbar in the conduct of affairs of my State".

This proclamation on the eve of the Praja Parishad is not altogether unexpected.

## *CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S ANTI-FASCIST PICTURE*

### *No Outside Pressure To Prevent Him From Making Film*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

On the eve of starting work on his new film, "The Dictator," producer Charlie Chaplin has found himself up against powerful Wall-Street and Nazi interest who wish to stop him from making this anti-Fascist picture.

But Chaplin, who will be 50 on Sunday, April 16, has made up his mind to "carry on." No outside pressure, he is determined, will prevent him from making and distributing the film on which he has staked every penny of his fortune. The story, written by Chaplin himself, is about a Jew who is mistaken for a Dictator and has to carry through the impersonation.

It will be brilliant anti-Nazi propaganda, all the more effective because it is human and humorous.

*Rajkot Letter*

# Misrepresentation Of Mahatma's Statement

## Mischievous Propaganda Leaflets Distributed In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The Rajkot tangle has all throughout been a "triumph of intrigues", and its master mind, Durbar Virawala, began to practise his policy of 'divide and rule', by calling several citizens, who have been styling themselves leading members of different communities. These gentlemen have been busy since the last three days canvassing public opinion to the effect that "whatever the State gives, may be accepted". The only point of regret in this movement is, that these persons want to accept a settlement, independently of the only popular organisation, namely, the Praja Parishad.

"After Gandhiji's departure atmosphere has been dull once again. People look dejected and their suspense and fears have increased after learning that continuous labours of Mahatmaji for over a fortnight have borne no fruits and the tangle remains unsolved.

Daily about half a dozen leaflets are being issued either by Bhayats or Muslims or one "Bekar-Mandli", and the writings of almost all these leaflets are aiming at making vicious propaganda against Gandhiji, pouring shower of abuses on him and also inciting communal bitterness. The Parishad is denied even the privilege of issuing counter-propaganda leaflets to clear this poisonous atmosphere. These events have caused fears in public minds.

Six nominees of Sardar, who were rejected by the Thakore Saheb, have submitted their proofs of eligibility as bona-fide residents of Rajkot. These will be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India Agency, if the State authorities are not satisfied by these documentary proofs.

Though nothing of importance has happened within last 24 hours, after my posting the last letter to you, I give below summary of yesterday's events:—

Local workers met at the residence of Mr. Dhebar, it is reported, to consider the proposals forwarded by Durbar Virawala to the Parishad. The Baroda scheme of reforms, recently announced, was also considered at the meeting. Nothing definite has been decided upon at the meeting.

Reaction to the statements made by Gandhiji after departure from Rajkot, are very disappointing. The State authorities misconstrue the underlying meaning of Gandhiji's first statement released from Ahmedabad during his journey to Bombay. They imply the meaning, that Mahatmaji found himself disappointed at the behaviour of Parishad leaders, and therefore, he decided to disassociate himself from Rajkot affairs.

CREDENTIALS OF PARISHAD NOMINEES

Three Parishad nominees have been examined so far by the State authorities, regarding their credentials to justify their representation on the Rajkot Reforms Committee. Fifty-one set questions are put to each nominee and answers are recorded. One nominee stressed that some questions are most insulting. He added that had it not been for the instructions received from Mahatmaji they would have declined to stand that examination. Every day, one nominee is thus examined. Furthermore, they are refused copies of such statements and their own answers, permission is only granted to them to write down their own answers, then and there—Mahatmaji's return when he would call upon the State to announce reforms in the light of new situation, is anxiously awaited.

OFFICIAL EXODUS POSTPONED

The usual official exodus to Mount Abu, the summer resort, which generally takes place on or about April 15 every year, is postponed. Official sources go to state that Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India, has been advised to stay at Rajkot till Gandhiji returns and the Rajkot issue is happily settled.

## *40 LAKHS LOAN FOR HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY*

### *Nizam Government's Stipulations*

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 30

On the recommendation of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness the Nizam has sanctioned the grant of a loan of forty lakhs of rupees to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation in connection with the four year plan for improving and extending the city's civic amenities, approved by the Corporation sometime back.

In sanctioning the loan the Government have made a number of stipulations of which the most important is that the loan, which is to bear interest at 3-1/2 per cent., shall be repaid in thirty years. During the first ten years the Corporation is required to repay a sum of two lakhs annually and the repayment of the balance of twenty lakhs plus interest is to be spread over the next twenty years.

The execution of the whole scheme shall be supervised by a Divisional Engineer to be appointed by the Government but whose salary and allowances would be paid by the Corporation.

The Government's letter on the subject will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Corporation which takes place on Monday, May 1.— A. P.

## Rajgar Brahmins Give Up Fast

SIROHI, April 29.

Rajgar Brahmins of Bhitrot District (Sirohi State), who had started a mass fast as a protest against the fresh increase of Hansil (rent) for lands possessed by them, discontinued it as a result of His Highness's assurances to personally enquire into the whole question and redress their grievances.

A Sirohi Motor Service Lorry loaded with lime, while returning from Zharoli, clashed against a rock at Bari Ghata! The cleaner was killed on the spot and two persons sustained severe injuries.

## *SPECIAL JUBILEE EDITION OF "MEIN-KAMPF"*

### *5 Million Copies Already Sold*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

The windows of the Berlin bookshops are now dutifully displaying the special Jubilee edition of Hitler's political programme, "Mein Kampf," which has been brought out by the Eher Publishing Co., of Munich to celebrate two important events—Hitler's fiftieth birthday, on April 20, and the sale of 5,000,000 copies of his book.

The new edition de luxe costs 32 German marks, 32s. at par. It is bound in dark blue leather and is decorated in gold. It is not without political significance that in the centre of the book's cover the upthrust naked blade of a golden sword stands out as a challenge to those who believe that words themselves are enough.

This symbolic sword, illuminating the Nazi's professed belief in force, seems to say that although the word of this book are inspired, they would be less than the dust without a sharp weapon to enforce them.

### *American Opinion Hardening Against Dictators*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Walter Citrine, one of the West Indies Labour Commission which has been investigating economic and social problems in the West Indies, returned to London the other day.

"As far as I can gauge," he said, "it is quite clear that American opinion is still hardening against dictators. But I think it is untrue to say that opinion has reached a stage where America would be prepared to go to war. They would help out with supplies, I think, but I believe it is an exaggeration to assume that America's dislike of dictators would bind the country in an alliance against the Dictators."

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AND THE GREATEST-!
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NEXT SATURDAY
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STUPENDOUS SOULFUL SOCIAL MELODRAMA:
"The Kick"
Directed By:
KARDAR
Starring:
MADHURI
KUMAR
CHARLIE, WAHIDAN, ISHWARLAL, LALA YAKUB, RAM MARATHE, Etc.
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AT
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TALKIES ::: LAMINGTON ROAD

KING OF THE TURF
A Great Human Story
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AS YOU HAVE NEVER LAFFED BEFORE!
PRINCIPAL ATRE writes— WINAYAK directs — and PANDURANG NAIK photographs———
HUNS PICTURES' FUNNIEST MUSICOMEDY—
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
From SAT. 6th May at
MAJESTIC
Distributors:—FAMOUS Pictures, BOMBAY 4.

# AROUND THE COURTS

## Gruesome Murder In City Office Premises

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company's office in N. M. Wadia Building, Fort, Bombay, was the scene of a gruesome and mysterious murder, early this morning.

Amir Ali, a watchman of the office, was found lying in one of the office rooms in a pool of blood —his throat slit from ear to ear.

It is learnt that the employees of the firm were the first to make the discovery, when they came to work as usual at 10 a. m.

Frantic telephone calls were made at once to the higher officials of the Company who in turn immediately reported the matter to the Police, who were quickly on the scene.

It transpires that the Pathan watchman was sleeping with another Pathan in the office. The other Pathan is alleged to be absconding.

Immediately after the Police were informed, Inspector Mankal of the C. I. D. and Inspector Vanjara of the Palton Road Police Station with a large "posse" of constables rushed to the scene for investigation.

The motive behind the crime has not been ascertained and the Police were on the scene for more than four hours.

It is stated that the office safe had been broken open and papers were scattered on the floor but no cash was stolen as none was kept in the office.

Inquiries are in progress and messages giving the identity of the absconding Pathan have been flashed all over the country. A strict guard has been ordered to be kept at strategic railway stations.

### ACCIDENT VERDICT ON MILL-WORKER

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on Sukhood.

It appears that the deceased sustained an accidental injury in the abdomen while working in the Shrinivas Mills in the Sizing Department.

## Bombay, Monday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day, at the inquest on Shankar Dhondu (20), who died of injuries in the K.E.M. Hospital, due to a fall from a Jambul tree at Wegaon in Kolaba District.

### SEAMEN'S UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED

Mr. Yar Mahomed, the Organising Secretary, of the Seamen's Union in Bombay was again arrested under section 506, I.P.C., read with the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari's bail application was opposed by the prosecution, but Mr. R. Mathelon, Presidency Magistrate granted the bail.

### MINOR GIRLS CHARGED WITH THEFT OF ORNAMENTS

Two minor girls were produced to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of theft of gold ornaments.

The girls appeared in Court wearing costly ornaments. They were arrested on Saturday and were immediately released by the police but to-day the police made an application before the Magistrate to cancel the bail bonds, as the girls were suspected to be involved in a number of theft cases.

The police alleged that the girls masquerading as Banya and Gujarati girls visited several places and robbed small girls of their ornaments.

On Saturday there was a marriage at Kalbadevi and the girls, dressed in typical Gujarati fashion entered the place to commit theft of ornaments. The elder girl, it was alleged, managed to take a necklace, but the second girl was caught red-handed.

They were released on bail but on a search of the rooms where they lived with their parents, the police recovered several ornaments, suspected to be stolen.

The police further stated that thefts of a similar nature had occurred recently in several places during marriages.

The Magistrate ordered the elder girl to be remanded to the Children's Home. The younger one was allowed to go with her father.

## Murder Suspect Remanded

Krishna Sawala was arrested on suspicion of having assaulted a sleeping man who succumbed to injuries.

The suspected man was remanded into Police custody till 14th instant at the Dadar Court, to-day.

## PROHIBITION FOR KARWAR

### City Fathers Communicate Decision To Govt.

A resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to introduce prohibition in Karwar at an early date was passed by the Karwar Municipality.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously has been communicated to the Government.

## Bhatia Bal Mandir Gathering

The sixth annual gathering and entertainment show of the "Bombay Bhatia Bal Mandir" was held on Saturday last at the New Bhatia Mahajanwadi under the chairmanship of Mr. Padamsey Damodar Govindji. The annual report was read out by Mrs. Prabhavati Nathalal Parikh. The Ras, Garba and the dance items performed by children between the ages of four and six were highly appreciated and two Bhatia gentlemen presented silver medals to the child, who played Radha. The credit for organising such a good show goes to Miss Soona Wadia, the directress of the Mandir, along with other teachers and Miss Pushpa Shroff who gave much of her valuable time to this side of the gathering.

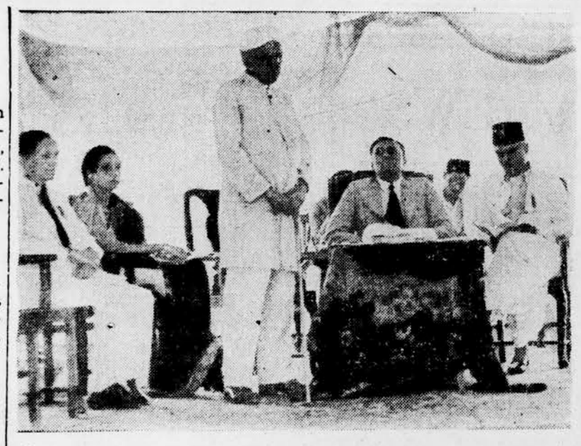
The Institution has been renamed as Seth Govindji Madhavji Bhatia Bal Mandir.

## Present Trends In Marathi Literature

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 1.

A large number of citizens of Thana was present last evening to listen to the address of Mr. M. H. Modak, a well-known Marathi writer and a poet, at the annual general meeting of the "Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya." After the report of the progress of the institution was gone through, Mr. Modak who presided, spoke for about an hour on the present trends in Marathi Literature. The "Sangrahalaya" is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Maharashtra and is housed in its own building the "Saraswati Mandir."

Indian Film Industry
SILVER JUBILEE Exhibition
ON
MARINE DRIVE
DAILY: 5 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT
SPECIAL FEATURES
(1) FILM SHOOTING. (8 to 12 p.m.)
(2) SPECIAL RADIO programmes.
(3) MOVIE-ORCHESTRA.
(4) BRINDABAN—Garden.
(5) Amusement Park.
Come One—
Come All—
TO ENJOY
The Joy of Your Life



Mr. K. Natarajan addressing the gathering when he inaugurated the Film Journalists' Conference on Sunday.

Mr. Thakorbhai B. Patel, a South African Journalist, who is touring India.

Mr. Dalal who is a teacher in the Ismail Begmohamed High School is proceeding to Iran for his Ph. D. degree

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 51 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chheoki) | 9 15 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 15 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 30 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 40 | 18 45 |
| Nagpur Express | 14 5 | 21 25 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 32 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 25 | 7 00 |
| *Deccan Queen | 10 35 Mon. | 17 15 Fri. |

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 (Mon | 21 15 (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 58 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25. |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

## AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

**London—Bombay (Juhu)**

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—London**

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo**

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

**Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly**

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

**Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur**

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Departures from Juhu Monday and Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

**Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)**

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

**Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia**

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)**

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

**Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan**

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)**

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi**

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

**Bombay—Kathiawar**

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

## IN AID OF MAHARASHTRA VOLUNTEERS

### "Duniya-Na-Mane" Show On May 7 At Opera House

Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Bhawanji A. Khimji, S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Umashanker Dikshit, Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, K. S. Mhaskar and Y. K. Khadilkar, have issued the following appeal.

Congress Volunteers' organization work has been entrusted to a Sewa Dal Committee by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for the last two years. The Sewa Dal is carrying on work of organizing and training volunteer camps in different districts and cities of the Dal which are functioning very regularly and doing work of imparting physical instruction to the volunteers on the roll. There is a growing demand from different centres in the province for trained instructors to conduct Sewa Dal organization. To meet this demand the Central Sewa Dal Committee is organizing a central Sewa Dal Camp in Poona from the 1st of May. This Camp will run for the whole month of May. About a hundred tried Congress workers will be admitted for higher training in physical culture to this camp. For the intellectual equipment of the inmates of the Camp and to acquaint them with the present problems of the Congress, a series of lectures by eminent persons has been fixed. The total expenses for a month are likely to exceed Rs. 2,500 of which nearly a thousand will be coming from the campers or the District Congress Committees and the rest have to be raised by appealing to the public for generous contributions.

The Prabhat Distributors of Bombay have been generous enough to grant their most popular show "Duniya-na-Mane" with variety programmes and a film of Maharashtra Physical Conference which was held in Bombay at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on the morning of 7th May, 1939 in aid of the Sewa Dal Camp.

We appeal to the traditional generosity of the Bombay public to patronise this show and to help the Congress volunteers' organization in Maharashtra

## LIGHTING IN KALYAN

### Municipality To Go Without Electricity

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, May 1.

The Kalyan Town is to go without electricity from the first of June as a result of the decision taken by the General Board in its meeting held last week, that the Municipality cease its connection with the Kalyan Electric Supply Company as the latter refused to supply energy at annas two and a half per unit.

The Municipality and the Company were in correspondence for about two years regarding the rate but no agreement could be reached with the result stated above.

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A WALTER WANGER production • Directed by JOHN FORD
EXCELSIOR TO-MORROW

THE GREATEST FRENCH FILM OF THE YEAR
"A film of great emotional strength and beauty" —World-Telegram
"A rare and rewarding cinematic experience" —Herald Tribune
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"A film to see and remember for a long time" —N. Y. Times
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The Spirit of Youth
The Spirit of Love
The Spirit of Laughter
The Spirit of Music
is the spirit of
Sitara
EZRA MIR'S Grandest Gayest
Musical feast of the year with a top Rank cast.
A picture for the classes and masses.
Now Running to
PACKED HOUSES AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road,
TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 1-45 P. M.
Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Indian Broadcasting— Overseas Reception

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me space in your esteemed paper regarding the above.

Indian listeners abroad, including those of us who live in East and Central Africa, were very pleased to hear that new Broadcasting Stations on up-to-date lines were to be installed and existing ones modernised in India. Quite a good deal of money was spent and, to our utter dismay, we found that the reception was not worthy of its name, and it would certainly have been better if we had no Broadcasting Station than to have one giving appalling reception almost everyday. There has not been a single day when reception has been equal to or approaching the quality of broadcasting from, say, London, Pome or Berlin.

We are having perfect results with European stations, these having special directional antenna for East Africa. World news is admirably catered for by Daventry Station.

All this, however, lacks several items completely for an Indian listener. Firstly, it is the music. Occidental music is good for some of us as a change but one does feel the complete lack of first rate music of his country, gramophone records being a poor substitute.

Another item interesting us all, is the day-to-day news in detail about India

I should apologize for going into details, but it is painful to know that if other countries can afford to give first rate Broadcasting service, we should be deprived of it, either because of indifference or technical defects or existence of Broadcasting Stations in India, having a low capacity. Even small European countries are building new and more powerful Stations, while Indian Government, who only recently spent money on new installations, did not provide for requirements of modern times.

The bulk of Indian population living on this side, is Gujerati speaking, with a sprinkling from the Punjab. The language (Hindustani or Urdu), as spoken from New Delhi, is not understood by us, and we would rather prefer a good and powerful Bombay Station.

Another defect is the wavelength particularly for Provincial Stations. Sixty metres do not give good receptions in far-off places, and it would be far better if 16, 19 and 25 metre ranges were asked for by India from the International Organization.

Last, but not the least, is the time of reception here. While bearing in mind that Indian Stations have to cater for local requirements, I am sure, some consideration is due to us and a satisfactory adjustment might be possible for overseas purposes.

Finally, I appeal to powers that be, to provide for a good Radio entertainment to Indians abroad, of a quality unsurpassable by any other Station in Europe.—Yours, etc.

"UGANDA LISTENER."

Jinja, Uganda.
17th April 1939.


ESTABLISHED 1919

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**Assurance Company, Limited.**
(Incorporated in India)

Chairman:—
Sir CHUNILAL V. MEHTA K.C.S.I.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 3,56,05,275 |
| Paid-up Capital | 71,21,055 |
| Total Funds | 2,28,07,602 |
| Claims paid over | 6,50,00,000 |

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## Mr. Jamnadas Mehta And The Liquor Trade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agitation against prohibition in the Parsis, who are owners of more than half of the liquor and toddy shops in Bombay—reminds one of what Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said in the Legislature in August 1937:—

He said:—

"The liquor interests are going to be very powerful.....What will not be propitiated, what will not be reconciled are the liquor interests, which are firmly rooted for more than 100 years as a result of the excise policy of the Government which sees no objection in spreading the evil of drink.....But the liquor interests are real. In America the liquor interests really ruined the campaign of prohibition 13 years after prohibition was introduced into that great country.....

"I am only concerned with the liquor interests. They will be the most powerful people who will create all sorts of difficulties. They will foment riots. They do. Yes. As soon as you try to enforce the law, these drunken people, these riff-raff who solicit in the streets will be let loose by these liquor interests by supplying them with free drink. Although the American Government were beaten, the Gilder Government may not be beaten and, therefore, I hope he will not forget this aspect of the matter."

Is it, therefore, surprising that the liquor interests have come forward to demand a prior right in the trade if Prohibition fails? They come forward under the aegis of the Parsi community and want to make it a communal question They want an assurance that their interests should remain permanent. Once this assurance is given and they know that their future income is secure if Prohibition fails, then will they not be financially interested in the failure of Prohibition, would they not contribute money and men to make it a failure and would not the same situation arise as Mr. Mehta has described above?

The Minister was perfectly right in not giving them the assurance demanded.

To my mind the Minister should boldly declare to the trade that if he found any licensee taking part in any anti-Prohibition movement, he would see that that person would never get a licence in non-Prohibition areas now, or in future if Prohibition failed.

So much for the trade, but what about Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who sends his greetings to anti-Prohibition meeting; where liquor interests move and second resolutions of their trade interests—Yours, etc.

PROHIBITIONIST.

## Some Arguments Against Prohibition Answered

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The most talked of of the objections is that the scheme of Prohibition takes away the individual liberty from the citizens, and the individual civil liberty being the corner stone of democracy this kind of infringement should not be tolerated. I am extremely pained to learn that reason should be so meanly twisted to find civil liberty in the right to drink and sell the nefarious thing to others. If beating one's wife starving one's children, uttering foul language, creating rowdyism and committing worst of crimes is a civil liberty then surely Prohibition takes away this precious and "Time-honoured" civil liberty and if this kind of liberty is the corner stone of democracy then God save us from such a democracy.

It is really an unfortunate thing that a community which is peace loving, orderly always prone to reason and looking not merely to their own good but to the good of the whole Society, which has given hundreds of illustrious, patriots to the country should be engaged in a trade which destroys thousands of innocent families and corrupts the morals of the society at large. I suppose that apart from the duty of a responsible Government to protect a vast majority of population from such a moral and spiritual degradation, it is the duty of such a noble community to wash its hands of the blot of such a trade.

And for the economic effects—It is always the case that in a changing society some persons or a section of the society has to suffer. In the present Industrial era we see before our eyes that so many innocent persons who were still now plying their small trade and were living on it are thrown out of employment. This is also an unfortunate social phenomenon. But there is also an escape out of it. If Society really changes it should not be left to the anarchic social dynamics to adjust things. A wise Government should plan such changes and effect adjustments with minimum of loss to society. And here comes the role of a Good Government. And it is gratifying that the Government of Bombay has not left the whole thing to adjust itself in an anarchic way. It is a baffling task, but that should not dishearten them. And I appeal to my Parsi brothers and all others who are directly or indirectly concerned with this to come forward and instead of creating troubles, assist the Government in solving this difficult but beneficial problem. On this depends the future salvation and betterment of hundreds and thousands of Indian men, women and children.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

## Rent Act & Landlords

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the recent consideration of the Tenant Rent Problem, the Bombay Government seems to have ignored how most of the Bombay landlords are recovering the rents from the tenants. These landlords instead of taking rents according to the English Calendar months collect them according to the Hindu Calendar months including the intercalary month, viz., "Adika" which comes in the Hindu odd year, thereby, they not only realise one month's rent in extra but they avoid payment of municipal dues and other taxes for that particular month.

Is it, therefore, not imperative that the Bombay Government should take the matter into consideration and compel every landlord to recover rent according to English calender months or twelve months in a year only.—Your, etc.

/CASHIVALA.

## "Vande Mataram" In Osmania University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We are surprised to read Mr. Mir Hasnuddin's letter regarding the Vande Mataram issue in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle".

In his criticism of Mr. Kedar and the Nagpur University he writes: "It was no job of Mr. Kedar or his University Council to sit in judgment over the action of the Osmania University" Mr. Kedar also admitted that he or his University need not sit in judgment over the action of the Osmania University. He justified his action of admitting the expelled students by legal and constitutional arguments. He said that as far as British India was concerned, the Osmania University was a foreign University. Hence its verdict on the nature of Vande-Mataram song was not binding on the Nagpur University. The singing of Vande-Mataram is not an offence in view of the Nagpur University. Consequently the students who were expelled for singing the Vande-Mataram song could be admitted to the Nagpur University, when they knocked at its doors. For further elucidation on this point Mr. Hasnuddin is referred to Mr. Kedar's speech.

Then he lays many unfounded charges at the doors of the students. One of the charges is that there was a regular conspiracy going on, among the students and the Hindu leader of the Mahasabha school, to aim a blow at the Osmania University. On reading between the lines, it is also obvious, that in his opinion it is the instigation of the Hindu leaders that brought about this catastrophe. Whether the Hindu leaders were responsible for it, or it came from the other side would be evident from a few facts. The Hindu boarders of the Osmania University have been singing it for the last four years. The Muslim students never complained about it. It is only after Mr. M. A. Jinnah's visit to the University, that the Muslim students become super-sensitive and their feelings were likely to be hurt. Were their feelings blunt and were they whetted by Mr. M. A. Jinnah's visit? Now it is left for the readers to decide whether the leaders of the Mahasabha school or the leaders of the Muslim League are to blame for this tragedy. Mr. Hasnuddin also writes that the students started singing Vande-Mataram in a most aggressive, provocative, and defiant fashion". We do not know what his definition of "aggressive..... defiant fashion" is. To sing in their separate prayer room in a normal tone.....is it aggression?

Our impartial critic appreciates highly 'the toleration and the sense of discipline' of the Muslim students. We do not like to discount what has been written in their favour. We only wish their attitude had justified the extravagant praise lavished upon them. But on the other hand, we are sorry to note that their actions gave the lie to this encomium. They sent a congratulatory letter to the P.V.C. for the attitude taken by the authorities towards us. They jeered at us while we were carrying our luggages to the buses. This is the toleration which has won the admiration of our critic.

Mr. Hasnuddin in his letter, writes that we blackened 'the walls of the Hostels' and Colleges by offensive inscription such as "Muslim League murdered", "Osmania University Murdabad"..... and so on. We make bold to say that these inscriptions are the mere phantoms of his imagination, and it is far from truth to say that we were guilty of these. It is only a malicious and mischievous propaganda against us. We challenge him to substantiate his charge.

Referring to the safe-guarding of our culture, he writes "If the Hindu students' concern was to safeguard their culture from dangers which existed only in their fertile imagination....." According to him when we complain that our culture is in danger, our complaint is only imaginary and fictitious. We ask him if it is not cultural aggression to compel students to adopt a dress alien to their culture at meals time and during College hours, to get the sacred texts, from Bhagvatgita and other religious books hung to walls, removed from their places and to lay down all kinds of restrictions on their enjoyment of religious rights? Though there is a special department of Theology for the Muslims, there is no provision made for the religious instruction of the Hindus, while the Muslims are taught their religious books, the Hindus are taught Ethics. This is how the culture of Hindus is protected.

Mr. Hasnuddin poses to be a nationalist Muslim The public will please to note his views on the national song—"a song, which is neither religious nor national, a song which is the very anti-thesis of nationalism, a song whose every work breathes animosity towards the eight crores of Indian....." The so-called nationalist betrays the sentiments of the Muslim League by condemning the national song in such bitter language, while all the national Muslim leaders and rank and file of India, and even Muslim eminent men and women outside India have a great respect and profound regard for the song. He ventures to write that every work breathes animosity. Does he understand the meaning of words? If not, let him read the translation of the song and the opinions expressed about it by Dr. Khan Sahib and Halida Edib. No doubt there is reference to idol worship in a certain line. But this portion has been deleted. It is too much to say that every word breathes animosity. On the other hand every word in it is sweet to the ear, and the whole is a melodious song in praise of Motherland which every son of the soil should be proud of.—Yours etc.,

SRINIVAS RAO,
for
"Council of Action"
Hyderabad Vande Mataram Students.

## Vocational School For Sholapur

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the citizens of Sholapur have heard with satisfaction that the Government intends converting the Northcote High School into a vocational school. There are other private high schools in the city and there are no two opinions about the necessity of a well-conducted industrial school in the city like Sholapur with its many mills and handloom factories. Therefore, if some such industrial school is started, the better.

There is also a Municipal Technical School in the city. The Municipality annually spends more than Rs. 16,000 and the Government and the two local mills (Vishnu and Laxmi) also give some grants. Opinion is widely held that not much progress had been shown by this technical school on account of various reasons and that the school needs to be improved in several ways.

May I appeal through your esteemed columns to the Government to take over the same school and absorb the same into the Northcote High School when the latter is changed into a technical school. I am sure that the Sholapur Municipality will be willing to take the step of handing over the school to the Government. Thereby we shall have sound and uniform training given to the students by qualified and efficient staff and the students coming out of the school will have more favourable chances of securing employment or starting independent business. The Government also will have not to incur large initial expenditure as it will otherwise have and the Sholapur Municipality under its present public-spirited President can divert the funds now spent on Technical School to other useful purpose.—Yours etc.,

"TECHNICIAN."

# Burma-Shell Lose

## W. I. A. A. Staff Earn Easy Promotion

The Gossage Cup Footbal Tournament went a step further on Monday evening before a moderate gathering at the Cooperage, when the W. I. A. A. Staff easily accounted for the Burma-Shell, beating the latter by 4 goals to 1.

There was nothing to enthuse over on Monday, as the football was slow and lacked both brains and dash. The better team won, though up to the interval the Burma Shell were one up. This lead flatters them, for throughout the initial half, except very occasionally, the losers were defending desperately. This tale was repeated in the latter spell of play, except that the W. I. A. A. made more use of their opportunities and scored on four occasions. The equaliser was off a penalty kick.

THE GAME.

Against the sun of play the Burma-Shell went ahead of their opponents in the eighth minute, a corner award was headed in correctly by P. Lal, this had Dayaram in the W. I. A. A. goal guessing. The rest of the half was completely in favour of the W. I. A. A. They pinned the "oil wallahs" to their area, did everything but beat Wynne in goal—not that this goalkeeper had much to do, all that was sent in was feeble and right into his hands. Half time came with the better side behind

After the interval the W. I. A. A. were again in the picture. A corner kick was put behind by Dakuram. Continuing to attack, the winners eventually opened their account, Whyte handled the ball in the Burma-Shell goal area, resulting in a penalty kick. Doray took this and put it well out of Wynne's reach. The Burma-Shell broke away after the kick-off, but were sent back immediately. After this they could make no headway. The W. I. A. A. were now on definitely on top, and Doray gave them the lead half way through the period. Some had it that Doray scored from an off-side position. Two more points came to the W. I. A. A. Bayley being responsible for both.

TEAMS:

W. I. A. A. Staff—Dayaram; Baptiste and Bayley; Patrick, Narayan and Govind; Doray, Thomas, Tukaram, Shivram and Dakuram.

BURMAH-SHELL—Wynne; Whyte and Swamy; Fernandes, P. Lal and Thokite; Ahmed Miya, A. Franklin, Thapa, Couts and Kolambekar.

### To-day's Match

Bombay Gymkhana v. The Y. M. C. A., 5-45 p.m.

## PRAJA MANDAL CHIEF REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

### Reply To President Of Bharatpur State Council

(From Our Correspondent).

ACHHNERA, April 28.

Thakur Desh Raj, President, Bharatpur Raj Praja Mandal has published a rejoinder to the notice published by Mr. Trottenhem, I.C.S., President, Bharatpur State Council.

The rejoinder which has been circulated in the State deals exhaustively with every allegation levelled against the Praja Mandal.

He says that only a week before he received a letter from the President, Council of State, in which he said that there is no law in the State, which prevents the activities of any association. But in his notice the President makes another statement, which is purely self-contradictory, that the Praja Mandal, according to the regulation of 1937, is an illegal association in the State.

Regarding the Central Advisory Board Thakur Desh Raj says that we have already cleared our position that it does not meet the wishes of the people and is a stumbling block in our way to political freedom and progress.

Regarding the allegation that the Praja Mandal people attacked a man from Agra and also stopped the car of a respectable member of the Royal family to molest, he has challenged the President, Council of State, to reveal the name of the person, who was attacked at Agra, and also of the member of the Royal family so that he may be able to make enquiries about it.

Regarding the allegation of realizing money in donation from the State subjects for the Praja Mandal without any proper receipts Thakur Desh Raj has asked the public not to give a pie to any body without a receipt which he says, responsible Praja Mandal people are supplied with.

In the end he appeals to the public to be beware of the malicious propaganda against the Praja Mandal people, which is being carried on to discredit the Mandal in public estimation.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Ram Nam 8-13 Shabri-ke-Ber 8-20 News in English 8-30 Preet ke Geet.

12-30 Manohar Kapur 12-45 Gaud Sarang 12-50 Three Gujarati Garbas 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding second lesson 1-25 picked from Menaka 1-30 Music 3-30 Mori Naiya 3-45 Birah-Ki-ag 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Marathi Bhajans 6-0 Eknath Hatisker 6-10 Shridhar Parsekar 6-20 Manohar Kapur 6-35 Radio Orchestra 6-45 Malik Arjun Mansur 7-0 New Marathi Books by D K Kelkar 7-15 Chandragrahan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Out Homes for Destite by M Davis 8-0 Malik Arjun Mansur 8-30 Buddha 8-55 Local News and Announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Radio Movies 10-30 Epilogue

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. as in Bombay 1.

61.43 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Amateur Programme 6-30 Instrumental Music 6-45 for Highbrows only 7-0 to 9-35 as in Bombay 1 9-35 Phyllis Jeffery: Vocal Recital 9-45 Olga Athaide: Pianoforte Recital 10-0 Captain N. Gabbin: Mandoline Recital 10-10 Cecil Mendoza: Pianoforte Recital 10-30 Epilogue.

### Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a. m. Katha from Ramayana by S. N. Raman 7-45 Arti by A I R Artists 7-55 Rahimuddin Khan of Indore

1-30 p. m. Your Selections 6-10 S D Batish 6-30 for Young Listeners 7-0 Zohra Jan 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 I'D-I-Milad-Un-Nabi 9-35 Uses & Abuses of Alcohol by Dr. Albert Batty 9-50 Vladimir Rosing: Tenor 9-55 Recorded Music 10-25 Marek Weber and his Orchestra.

### Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. 1-30 p. m. Just surprising 2-0 Old Favourites

60.48 metres (4,960kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Rahimuddin Khan 6-30 to 7-0 as in Delhi 1. 7-0 S N Raman 7-10 Surmandal Recital 7-20 Zohra Jan 7-40 S N Raman 7-45 S D Batish 8-0 as in Delhi 1 8-15 Rahimuddin Khan 8-40 A Surmandal Recital 8-45 Zohra Jan 9-0 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1 9-50 from Dadra to Dhrupad.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. & 1-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

### Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Shamshad Begam 6-15 Barkat Ali Khan 6-35 Shamshad Begam 6-45 Devotional songs 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Barkat Ali Khan 7-45 This Land of Five Rivers 8-0 Shamshad Begam 8-20 Barkat Ali Khan 8-30 Sarwar-I-Kaunain (Hindustani) 8-40 Sham shad Begam 8-50 Barkat Ali Khan 9-35 Shipki Pass: by J B Vesugar 9-50 Barkat Ali Khan 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

### Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Light and Shade.

12-30 p.m. Larry Clinton and his Orchestra 1-30 For Newcomers 5-0 First Division Football League Match 6-10 For Children 7-0 Asoke Sen 7-15 The Jantri Sangha 7-30 Nalini Kanto Sarkar 7-40 Bhismadev Chatterjee 9-10 Violin Recital 9-30 War on Poverty, 5 by Colin Cleghorn 9-45 For Music Lovers.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

### Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhakti Geets 6-20 G. N. Goswami 6-30 Zohrabai of Patna 6-50 Dr. Nazir Ahmad as a Prose Writer (Hindustani) 7-0 Kripa Shankar Tewary 7-20 Radio Orchestra 7-25 G. N. Goswami 7-40 Rashke Janan of Cawnpore 8-0 Bag (By a Shikari), (Hindustani) 8-15 Zohrabai of Patna 8-30 Kripa Shankar Tewary 8-40 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 9-40 Modern Advertising: by B. N. Chopra 9-55 Zohrabai of Patna 10-15 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 10-30 Ghazals.

### Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5.0 p.m. Shrimati S. Jaya and Sister Vocal 5-30 M. Balakrishna Iyer Violin 6-0 Shrimatis S. Jaya and Sister Vocal 6-15 Carnatic Orchestra 6-30 Y. N. Srinivasamurthy 7-0 Jaws of Scandal (Tamil) 7-15 Flotsam and Jetsam: (Telugu) 7-30 M. Balakrishna Iyer Violin 8-15 Y. N. Srinivasamurthy 9-20 Plagues of Venus: by a Specialist 9-35 Which is your favourite Orchestra 10-0 Denzil Stephens and his Melody-Makers.

### Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1.

6-0 Chorus.

6-10 Marketing Tobacco (Tamil)

6-25 Instrumental Airs.

6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1.

9-35 T. R. Gnanasagara Rao Flute.

### B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra

8-30 Music Hall.

9-30 News.

9-45 Turner.

10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

## NO CHANGE IN BELGIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM

BRUSSELS, Tuesday.

Belgium's Davis Cup Team to meet India on May 21 in the European zone second round will probably be the same as that which eliminated India in the quarter final round last year.

The selection committee of the Belgian Lawn Tennis Federation has chosen Leopold de Borman, Pierre Geelhand, Andre Lacroix, Charles Naeyaert and Jack Van Den Eynde to go into training under the guidance of Professor A. Francois.

Their choice has aroused no surprise here as there are no outstanding players among the younger Belgians.—Reuter.

## DAVIS CUP FIRST ROUND

### British Team To Play Against New Zealand

LONDON, April 30

The Davis Cup British team to meet New Zealand at Brighton, from May 11 to 13 is C.E. Hare, L. Shaffi, R. A. Shayes and F. H. D. Wilde with F.P. Stowe as the non-playing captain—Reuter.


For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

**Elasto**
REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

**Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!**

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 11, 1358
Parsi: Avan 29, 1308
Hightide: 11-13 23-10
Lowtide: 4-41 17-11
Sunrise: 6h 11m
Sunset: 7h 1m

### Wednesday, May 3.

Id-e-Milad: Public Holiday Banks closed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Macfarlane left Liverpool on the morning of April 29.

MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

The Indian Educational Film Conference will meet to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m.

FAIR AT PYDHONI

The annual fair at the 'Shree Mahakali Temple' at Pydhoni will be held to-day (Tuesday) and will continue for three days.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The first quarterly general meeting of the Members of the Chamber will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Mr. R. Gibson will speak on "Can World War Be Avoided?" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

'C. K. PUPALA CRICKET SHIELD'

Mr. N. C. Pupala has offered a 'Cricket Shield for the Cricket Tournament of the Telugu Cricket Clubs of Bombay Presidency in memory of his late father Mr. Chinappa Krishnaji Pupala.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Bai Mirabai Badkar will entertain the members with vocal music.

PARENTS' DAY AT BHARDA HIGH SCHOOL

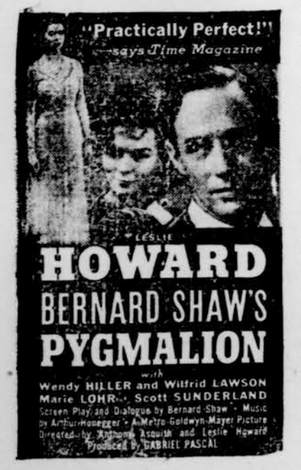
(From A Correspondent)

The Bharda New High School celebrated the Parents' Day on Saturday and Sunday.

An entertaining programme of recitations, dialogues, skits and songs was gone through as well as demonstrations of scientific experiments, exhibition of handicrafts, artistic work and other hobbies of boys were given.


REGAL
TO-DAY :—: LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN BARRYMORE
and an All-Star Cast in
"HOLD THAT CO-ED"
Also Latest March of Time
"THE REFUGEE"
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW"
From TO-MORROW:
"IN OLD CHICAGO"
By Special Request.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!

TO-MORROW!




## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BHARAT-MATA—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"City of Silence" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"St. Louis Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Turf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Dramatic School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Yes, My Darling Daughter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Time as usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Great Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hold that Co-ed" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BUDDHA MANDIR

At Bahujan Vihar Buddha Mandir, Poibavdi, Parel, Buddha Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

BUDDHA'S JAYANTI

Lord Buddha's 2563rd Day, will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'Ananda Vihara' B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station. Madame Sophia Wadia will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Nagato Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF BOMBAY

Dr. Henry Tauber (Ph.D., M.D., Prague) will deliver a lecture on "The Latest Progress in Plastic Surgery in France" (with lantern slides) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Sorabji N. Kanga, will give a discourse in English on "A detailed examination of Hormuzd Yasht to ascertain the correct meaning of Manthra Spanta spoken of therein." The lecture is open to the public.

IN AID OF MALEGAON DATTA MANDIR

In aid of the Shri Datta Mandir at Malegaon in Sawantwadi State the Balwant Sanjeet Mandali has very kindly offered the proceeds of their popular play "Rau Bundubhi" to be staged to-night (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. at Damoder Hall, Parel. Shri Govind Janardan Borkar alias Gajanan Swami will preside.

LECTURE ON "SEERATUN-NABI"

Under the auspices of the Muslim Boots and Shoes Association, a public gathering will be held at Mastan Talao to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Mohammad Hussan (Punjab), Maulana Abdulla (Cawnpore) and Maulana Mushtak Ahmed (Delhi) will deliver lecture on "Seeratun-Nabi". Loud speakers will be installed.

## DAHISAR VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

### Mr. Y. R. Tawde Tops Poll

The Sarpanch (President), Village Panchayat, Dahisar, writes:—

The election of the members of the Village Panchayat, Dahisar, Bombay Suburban District, took place at Dahisar on Sunday last. The contest was very keen and the following candidates were declared successful.

| | No. of votes |
|---|---|
| Mr. Y. R. Tawde | 952 |
| Mr. W. M. Bhoir | 941 |
| Mr. N. J. Sahani | 867 |
| Mr. J. B. Thakur | 561 |
| Mr. D. V. Rane | 551 |
| Mr. M. B. Patil | 532 |
| Mr. S. P. Patil | 497 |
| Total | 4,804 |

Following are the unsuccessful candidates:—

| | No. of votes |
|---|---|
| Mr. P. R. Bhoir | 454 |
| Mr. S. D. Mhatre | 452 |
| Mr. M. B. Thakur | 445 |
| Mr. M. P. Kini | 397 |
| Total | 1749 |

## Bombay Bankers ... Clearing House

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 28-4-1939 were as under:

Number of cheques—99,139.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 15,38,40,261-15-1.

Mrs. Jaishree Raijee (centre) who presided over the in auguration ceremony of the Matunga Hindu Stree Mandal on Sunday afternoon and the Committee Members of the Mandal.

Rupa Munshi who gave a dance at the concert held on Sunday at C. J. Hall in aid of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund

## INFLUENCE OF WESTERN MUSIC

### Falling Into Disuse Of Indigenous Musical Instruments Deplored

(From A Correspondent.)

The concert at Kanara Saraswat Association Hall Gamdevi, on 29th April 1939, was attended by a large audience. The classical music by Mrs. D. Dastur, Mr. Ibrahim Thakubhai, Mr. P. V. Amberkar and Mrs. Hirabai Ankolekar and the melodious singing by Messrs. P. H. Shevalkar and A. G. Sirpotdar kept the audience spell bound. The beautiful and artistic dance by Kumari Rohini Wagle won the applause of one and all.

Addressing the audience the President Mr. Z. A. Bokhari remarked that the influence of western music in its modern form has begun to have deteriorating effect on classical Indian music. And this must be visualised and strongly combated. He deplored falling into disuse of the indegenous musical instruments like Tambura and Sarangi and their place being taken up by instruments like Harmonium which reminded one of the blacksmith. Therefore, he exhorted the amateurs at all cost to perfect their art of singing by proper accompaniment like the Tambura and Sarangi and to cultivate the art of being short and sweet, in which lies the sure of success of a good musician.

He also referred to the free classes which he is going to open on May 1 to recognise and encourage young gifted musicians.

## MINT WORKERS FORM UNION

A meeting of Bombay Mint workers was held at Soman Building, Girgaon, to consider the question of the formation of a Union of Mint workers. Some 400 workers attended the meeting.

It was unanimously agreed to form a Union of the Mint workers. Mr. S. C. Joshi was unanimously elected as the President of the Union. Mr. Marathe was elected to act as Secretary of the Union. An application will be soon sent to get the Union registered.

The Bombay City "A" team who won the Hayes Cup Hockey Competition after a well contested fight with the Proctor Ladies on Sunday evening, the score being 3 goals to nil.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBANMAN)

During the last week-end very few public meetings and social functions were held throughout the Suburban area. This was the cause of large crowds at most of the sea-side resorts. Juhu and Versova saw record-breaking crowds. Both Saturday and Sunday must have seen no less than a thousand cars treking along the Ghodbunder Road making for the sea front.

On the evenings of both the days the vast stretch of Juhu sands looked like a sea of moving heads. The hawkers were seen moving all along the beach and looked as if they did a roaring business. Bathers were seen having a rollicking time, but as Juhu is noticed to yearly take its toll of lives I feel that a note of warning to bathers not to go too far in the deep should not go unheeded.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN BANDRA

The officers of the Bandra Police are now busy clearing the gambling vice which has now become a business-like proposition in the Bandra area.

Recently they carried out two raids successfully, one near the slaughter house and the other at Palli Village.

This new move of the Police deserves congratulation and if continued at least Bandra of all the Suburban areas will be free from this gambling vice which is the cause of ruination to hundreds of poor families.

CATHOLIC HOUSING CO-OP.

The proceedings of the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society has been just published and makes very interesting and noteworthy reading.

Amongst the many important items discussed by the Chairman, the important one was about the dispute regarding the St. Alexius Road. The Chairman mentioned that since the printing of the report a communication had been received from Government intimating that the cost of the 4 foot strip of land for a passage connecting St. Alexius Road and Perry Road would be about Rs. 600 and the Society has refused to foot the bill. He also referred to the non-payment of dues and non-execution of leases by Members and appealed to the Members in default to pay their dues and execute their leases.

He had particular stress on the Press Note by the Government and informed the members that the Registrar had in the matter of out-houses, being used as separate tenements, written to the Society to refer the question to Government who have issued a press note objecting to the erection of Kutcha structures in the Scheme.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE

In the course of the Press Note issued by Government it is stated, "It has come to the notice of the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, that the plot holders or their tenants are in the habit of erecting Kutcha constructions in the open compounds of their plots to house motor cars, cows, etc., during the monsoon. This is done without permission of the Collector and contrary to the building rules.

Commenting on the Press Note Government states, "Apart from the fact that such structures are built without the sanction of the proper authority and contrary to the building rules, they tend to spoil the appearance of any locality. It has been decided therefore that this practice of erecting Kutcha constructions without permission and relying on the plea of "Monsoon Conditions" when such is discovered must be stopped."

In conclusion Government states, "Any one definitely needing some sort of out houses, to be decently constructed (not necessarily of brick or very expensive materials, however) can apply to the Collector in a regular manner and with due regard to requirements of open space, avoidance of overcrowding, spoiling appearance of Town Planning Schemes and Development Department Schemes, etc. Application of this nature will be considered.

## STATE WORKERS ASSAULTED

### Allegations Against Adpur (Palitana) Darbar Servants

(From Our Correspondent)

PALITANA, May, 1.

News comes from Gariadhar, that workers were openly attacked. Messrs. Shambhushanker Trivedi, ex-President, Vallabhbhai Patel, Secretary, and Prawadiwala Kanjee Patel, Member, Working Committee of the Praja Parishad had gone last night to village Pachhegam, belonging to Adpur Darbar. There they were attacked and seriously wounded, and abandoned in a lonely place. it is alleged by Adpur servants and other persons carrying lathis.

Neighbouring villagers brought Mr. Shambhubhai and his companions to hospital Gariadhar is observing hartal.

Mahatmaji has been informed.

## JHALAWAR MURDER CASE

### Darbar Refutes Allegations Of Ill-Treatment Of Bohras

BRIJNAGAR (By Mail)

The Dewan of Jhalawar State has issued the following Press Communique:—

The attention of the Jhalawar Darbar has, from time to time, been drawn to the publicity afforded by the Press and otherwise with regard to the murder case of a Hindu boy named Kanhaiya, in which a family of Hindus and some Dawoodi Bohras are alleged to be involved. The Darbar were confident that the true facts of the case would come to light when the evidence was placed before a court of law, but the publicity has been such that in the opinion of the Darbar, it has become necessary to issue a statement in order to prevent the spread of unfounded rumours.

The corpse of the dead boy was recovered from a well in close proximity to the Ginning factory of the Bohra, who is still an undertrial prisoner, and bore marks of the merciless way in which the boy must have been handled when alive. The Post Mortem report shows that both his lungs, trachea and Larynx were removed. The ribs on the left side were detached from the sternum. Part of the left arm and the whole of the right forearm were missing. There was no face. This Bohra and a Bhil gave confessions recorded by a 1st Class Magistrate in which it was alleged that the murder was for ritual purposes, the boy's blood being mixed with sacramental rice and eaten. It has been suggested that the State Police invented this story, and set up false witnesses to support it in order to screen the real offenders, and as certain Bohras are implicated it is claimed that their alleged action is an insult to their religion. The Darbar, however, emphatically assert that they will not allow any of their servants deliberately to offer insult to any religion whatsoever. They also wish to draw public attention to the fact that the investigating Officer, and their Legal Adviser in this case, are both Mohammadens.

It has also been said that the Bohra Community in general has been subjected to maltreatment and harassment. Except for the six Bohras, on whom suspicion of being involved in this case lay, no other member of that community, male or female, has in any manner whatsoever been touched by the Police or in any way even interrogated about the case by any State official—much less maltreated. This being so, the charge about the lives and property of Bohras being insecure is 'ipso facto' incorrect. At the same time the Darbar would also refute the allegation that they have not pushed on vigorously with the prosecution in its initial stages through fear of propaganda on the part of the Bohra Community.

The case is now sub-judice and the Darbar are therefore unable to enter into a discussion of the evidence. It may however be asserted that no specific instance of tutoring witnesses has yet been brought to the notice of any State official, and that there is no reason to beblieve that concocted or inspired evidence, if there be any, will not be brushed aside by the Judicial Officers before whom the case comes up for decision.

## HARWOOD LEAGUE COMPOSITION

(THROUGH W.I.F.A.)

Composition of Harwood League —Divisions 1 and 2.

The undermentioned teams have been nominated by the W.I.F.A. Ltd. to play in Division 1 of the Harwood League 1939 Season:—

South Lancs. Royal Artillery.
South Lancs. Bombay Gymkhana
B.E.S.T. Caltex.
South Kanara.

To fill the existing vacancy, the following teams will play on eliminating round: G. I. P. Rly. versus Rovers Football Club. Wednesday, 3rd May at 4-30 p.m. Cooperage.

B. B. and C. I. Rly. versus Y.M.C.A. Thursday, 4th May, 5-45 p.m. Cooperage.

The three losing teams will automatically play in Division 2.

The undermentioned teams have been nominated by the W.I.F.A. Ltd. to play in Division 2 of the Harwood League 1939 Season:—

Blue Rangers, W.I.A.A. Staff.
Transit Section, St. Xavier's College.
Garrison Followers R.V.S. Sports.

To fill the existing vacancy, the following teams will play on eliminating round:—

Bombay Port Trust Sports Club v. St. Mary's Old Boys.
Burmah-Shell v. Christ Church
Barnes Ex. Students v. Customs Athletic Club.

Dates and venue to be arranged by Mr. Lewis.

## SINGAPORE

The dedication of the new naval base is a final step in England's determination to protect the empire. But how many of us, sitting quietly by the fire at home realize that all the millions spent on the enterprise would have been useless but for one drug.

Unfortunately, mosquitoes, especially the malarial sorts, infest just such large-scale tropical projects as this new naval base. Huge excavations and still larger areas flooded with warm waters invite even greater clouds of these pests than is usual.

Construction would be all but impossible if thousands of labourers were not protected against the inevitable malaria that results from the nature of such work. Engineers and sanitary officers, well knowing the hazard, prevented an epidemic and cured the few malarial patients that one can scarcely avoid in a region like Singapore.

Among tropical labourers, the only sure method of preventing malaria, is a daily prophylactic dose of six grains of quinine, and the best method of treatment is the short quinine treatment, consisting of a daily dose of 15-18 grains to be taken daily during 5 to 7 days. Perhaps the dedication speeches won't say this, but our new naval base is, like the Panama Canal, a tribute to quinine.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MAZDAZNAN
SCIENCE OF LIFE
FOUR LECTURES
AT
CAMA INSTITUTE

| | |
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| WEDNESDAY | May 3rd |
| THURSDAY | May 4th |
| FRIDAY | May 5th |
| SUNDAY | May 7th |

AT 6-15 P.M.
MAN KNOW THYSELF
(All are CORDIALLY invited).


## WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL

### Revised Fixture Lists

(THROUGH W. I. F. A.)

Owing to the Nadkarni Cup Final replay having been fixed for Wednesday, 3rd May, 1939, it has been necessary to revise the fixtures for the ensuing week as follows:—

Tue. 2nd May 5-45 p.m. Bombay Y.M.C.A. V. Bombay Gymkhana "A"

Wed 3rd May 4-30 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. S.C. V. Rovers F. C. (Eliminating round for Division I of the Harwood League.)

5-45 p.m. Nadkarni Cup Final replay.

Thurs. 4th May 5-45 p.m. B. B. and C. I. Rly. V. Y.M.C.A. (Eliminating round for Division I of the Harwood League).

Fri. 5th May 5-45 p.m. Customs A. C. V. Young Goans S. C.

Sat 6th May 4-30 p.m. To be arranged. 5-45 p.m. B.E.S.T. S.C. V. Lever Bros S.C.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1939

# AFTER THE CRISIS

The new Working Committee of the Congress is about as strong as any that preceded it. It is in fact the old Committee except that Pandit Jawaharlal is not in it and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose are replaced by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose. The President expects that certain vacancies will occur in the Committee soon. This will afford an opportunity for fresh blood being introduced and we have no doubt Babu Rajendra-prasad will fully utilize it. Both Mr. Subhas Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal were requested to work on the Committee but both declined to do so. They have, however, assured the President that they will cordially help the Committee. It will be grossly unfair to suggest that Mr. Bose was influenced by personal considerations in declining to work on the Committee. The dispute about the composition of the Committee has been entirely a question of principle. In all probability he feels that the policy laid down by the Tripuri Congress and the detailed programme likely to be formulated by the new Working Committee will not be so completely acceptable to him that he can assume responsibility for them. That attitude is quite consistent with the principle which the so-called Right-wingers themselves have stood by, that only those should be on the Working Committee who fully accept, if only for the time being, the policy imposed on them by the Congress, though they may wear different party labels. If later Mr. Bose finds that his differences with the Committee on matters of policy are not quite so sharp as they now appear to him or if a situation develops which will resolve all party differences with regard to the method of facing it, nothing will prevent him from resuming his connection with the Committee. As regards Pandit Jawaharlal, we have reason to believe that he has stood out because he thinks that he can be more helpful to the Committee from outside as a link between it and the extreme Left-wingers than as a member tied down by party discipline.

## *Change In Constitution*

As the A. I. C. C. had little time to attend to its normal work, it could adopt but few resolutions. With regard to the Tripuri mandate to take steps to eliminate malpractices in the Congress the A. I. C. C. could not consider any cut and dried scheme for the purpose as the Working Committee, though promptly appointed by the President, had no time to formulate any. It has accordingly appointed a special Committee for the purpose and Pandit Jawaharlal has already demonstrated his attitude of active co-operation by consenting to work on it. The Committee's report will be considered by the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. which is expected to be held at Poona in June next. Meanwhile, however, Congress members will be enrolled in the old way and it may be too late for the A. I. C. C. to make any radical changes in the Congress elections this year even by making changes in the Constitution in this behalf. But the Working Committee may be trusted to do all that is possible within the limits of the present Constitution till this is revived by the A. I. C. C.

## *Assault On Provincial Autonomy*

The most important resolution adopted by the A. I. C. C. is with regard to the impending war and the amendment of India Act. So far as the war danger itself is concerned, the A. I. C. C. has only reiterated the well-known policy of the Congress not to support any imperialist war or any war imposed on India without the consent of her people. But the most significant part of the resolution is that about the Amendment of the Government of India Act. The resolution rightly describes the Amendment as striking at the very basis of provincial autonomy and rendering it a farce in case of war and warns all concerned that such an Amendment "must and will be resisted in every way open to the Congress." It particularly warns Provincial Governments "to be ready to carry out the policy in this respect as may be determined by the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee." In plain language the resolution declares that, if the British Government dare to stab provincial autonomy in the time of war, all Congress Governments and other Congress organisations will declare war on the whole Constitution and make a clean sweep of it. And whatever differences there may be in the Congress on other questions, on this one there are none.

# Poland Sees Sense

Herr Hitler's threat to Poland may prove a blessing in disguise. It has brought Poland and Lithuania in intimate contact for the first time in the history of the relations between these two countries. More than that, it has induced Poland to think the better of her objections to Russia which, we understand, have now been modified. Nothing is more welcome than this. For Polish-Rumanian hostility—whether quite indigenous or at least partly encouraged from abroad—was a serious obstacle in the way of Russian participation in the peace front. And without Russia a peace front would be a failure.

But now Russia has practically come in and on conditions suggested by her which further extend and strengthen the front. If these proposals have been correctly reported they are certainly on sound lines as admitted by the "News Chronicle." And there should be no difficulty in giving practical effect to it on the ground of anti-Russian prejudices entertained by East European countries. These prejudices are breaking down under the stress of sheer force of circumstances—thanks to Herr Hitler. And it is the duty of Britain and France to help in the removal of whatever difficulties remain, so that a real, effective peace front is formed and begins functioning without any further loss of time.

# Disquieting Report

While efforts are being made, on the one hand, to perfect the anti-aggression front, a suggestion is made in a British paper, on the other hand, which is profoundly disquieting. According to the diplomatic correspondent of the "Financial Times" negotiations may shortly begin on the relations between France and Italy. And these negotiations, it is hinted, are intended to satisfy a part of the Italian demands [illegible] Jibuti, Suez and Tunis. The justice or otherwise of any of these demands—even if there is any justice in them—is now utterly irrelevant. What is relevant to-day and what matters is that there should be no yielding to bullying, that Italy has forfeited all rights to any of her "demands" being considered at all. We do hope the information of the "Financial Times" is wrong. For, any negotiation at this stage will amount literally to an outrageous betrayal of the whole anti-aggression move.

# A Crisis?

By D. F. Karaka

The events at Calcutta have been referred to in many quarters as having given rise to a Congress crisis. In the same breath it is said that the inevitable has happened. It is difficult, therefore, to reconcile these two seemingly contradictory statements. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the All-India Congress Committee has just about managed to avert a major crisis, which would have split the front of the Congress.

* * * *

It was evident after Tripuri that the Congress itself had to a large extent changed its mind. The first enthusiasm, of having defeated the orthodox Right Wing, had died down when in two hectic days the Pant resolution was being thrashed out. After the ridiculous demonstration of the Bengal delegates at the Open Session, even the Socialists had lost their enthusiasm. From being supporters of Subhas Bose, they took the attitude of abstaining from voting. It was evident at that time at Tripuri that it was not the Bengal demonstration alone that had lost Subhas Bose the Socialist support. Something more had happened at Tripuri. It was that the Left Wing itself was beginning to falter in its loyalty to a leader of whom they were not quite sure.

* * * *

Bengal itself, which had voted almost solidly for Subhas at the presidential election, believing as they were made to that he stood no chance, had reconsidered its position after Tripuri. It was, they thought, a more serious thing, when their vote went to the extent of influencing a whole election. Moreover Gandhiji had said after the result of the poll had been announced that it was Subhas' victory and his (Gandhiji's) defeat. Whatever may have been Bengal's allegiance to its Provincial leader, the Mahatma was still the all-inspiring leader of the Indian people. There was, therefore, a move afoot in Bengal to acquaint Subhas with this change of attitude in the Bengal Congress, as soon as Subhas Bose was fit enough to face it.

* * * *

It was a combination of several factors, therefore, that has led to the resignation of Subhas as President. The election of Babu Rajendra Prasad has this significance that the All-India Congress Committee wanted as far as possible to avoid a clash over personality such as would have occurred had the Sardar been elected instead. But in the formation of a Working Committee two changes though apparently small are of great significance—the coming into the committee of Dr. B. C. Roy and the self-imposed exclusion of Pandit Jawaharlal. Whatever the Pandit may say about his declining to sit on the Working Committee it is obvious that he is not very happy about the present state of affairs. On the other hand he has offered to serve on the Sub-Committee to inquire into the internal working of the Congress machinery and this is a helpful sign. The nomination of Dr. B. C. Roy brings a ray of hope for the Congress in Bengal. It is possible that with the end of Subhas' presidency his sway over his provincial Congress may also largely decline. It means that the Calcutta Corporation may become Congress-minded and not merely Bose-minded as it appears to be at present. It also means that a healthier atmosphere will come into the Bengal Congress, which may even make it possible for us to see a Congress Ministry functioning in Bengal. It may seem rather far-fetched in view of the 25 solid votes held by the European community and which form the deciding factor in the formation of Bengal Government, but it is, one would venture to say, not quite so impossible as it was in the Bose regime. Dr. Roy's appearance on the front page is, however, one of the best things that could happen to the Congress in Bengal.

* * * *

Such is briefly my analysis of what has been referred to as "A Crisis."

# OUR LONDON LETTER

## Why President Roosevelt Addressed His Message To Hitler & Mussolini

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, April 21.

Ever since Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons the pledges given to Greece and Rumania there has been increased clamour in the country that he should immediately set up a Ministry of Supply. It has also been suggested that the only man competent for this post was Mr. Winston Churchill. However, although under the pressure of public opinion Mr. Chamberlain announced yesterday the creation of such a Ministry, he has not given satisfaction either to the two Oppositions or his own followers in the House since he has selected Mr. Burgins as the head of the Ministry. Not long ago Mr. Burgin, who is a solicitor, freely expressed at private dinner parties his view that there was no objection to the continued expansion of the Nazi Empire. Naturally Mr. Mander was forced to ask the Premier "would it not be possible to appoint to this new office some Government supporter who has always been consistently right instead of one who has always been consistently wrong?" The immediate reaction to the announcement of Mr. Burgin's new office was a dead silence in the House after which one conservative breathed "God Help Us."

The new Minister's powers have been carefully limited so as to ensure that there will be no serious interference with profiteering in the armament industry. He will have power solely in relation to (a) army supply problems, (b) War Office stores, (c) acquisition of reserves of essential metals and other raw materials. During the recent debate on foreign affairs Mr. Churchill declared "the dark and bitter waters are rising," but Mr. Chamberlain does not appear to be anxious to abandon his traditional policy of half-hearted complacent exclusiveness.

## *Churchill's Popularity*

The Premier also appears to "dodge" the claims of Mr. Churchill to be in the Cabinet. Nevertheless, sooner or later, he will have to listen to those who are increasingly becoming restive in this connection. I am told that Mr. Chamberlain has no doubt been impressed by the reception given to Mr. Churchill the other night when he addressed the Canada Club dinner. It was a record gathering to welcome Mr. R. B. Bennet and the reception given to Mr. Churchill, as the "Evening Standard" points out, by this varied assembly of judges, barristers, banker, industrialists and grey-headed chiefs of scores of business firms was so enthusiastic that it demonstrated beyond all doubt the popularity he enjoys to-day. And if Mr. Chamberlain persists in his present attitude to overlook Mr. Churchill he would soon be heading himself for trouble in his own party.

## *Money And Parliamentary Seats*

Of course, in this party of Big Finance and Business, strange things do happen and it is not uncommon for the leader of this party to reject the claims of competent men. Revelations of the past few days suggest that the party bosses never attach any importance to those who have brains. They are generally anxious to secure in their fold men with money and in this party it is always money that talks. For instance, in the Abbey Division of Westminster, where a by-election is pending, the Conservatives have decided virtually to put up the candidature to auction. They want a candidate who will pay his own election expenses and pay £1,000 a year to the Party funds. Election expenses in the division are said to run to nearly £1,000. The chosen candidate may expect his first year as an M.P. to cost him nearly £2,000. That should make it fairly sure that Tory interests in Westminster will be represented by some very substantial personage. There are some fifty aspirants.

This reminds me of Major Astor who sometime ago announced his intention of retiring at the end of the present Parliament. At the same time he introduced his proposed successor, the Hon Peter Beatty. The local Tory association was not consulted, nor even called together. It was simply announced in the Press, that the next candidate would be the Hon. Peter Beatty. A London evening gossip writer on that occasion prophesied, in original phrase, that the new candidate would "go far". However, the mayor of a town in the division had the bad taste to ask to be given a chance as prospective candidate. In a manner intended to imply that he was regarded as the wrong sort of person, he was told that prospective candidature would cost him £1,000 a year and election expenses another £1,000. He discomfited the exclusive people by replying that he would spend the amount.

The Hon. Peter Beatty had already by way of showing form, by then spent some money on the local soup kitchen. The next move was, therefore, a campaign to popularise him in the local village Conservative Associations so that, when an adoption meeting was called, he would have a majority. But the result of his appearance in the locality, we are informed, was to provoke many people to declare they would rather vote for the Labour candidate. Now the Tory auctioneers are in a fix.

Meanwhile, another seat-Somerset—is also up for auction among the Tories, as a "safe" seat. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Tate who is retiring, only won the seat in 1935 by a majority of 994 over the Labour candidate, with a Liberal intervening. She first entered Parliament in 1931, winning West Willesden from Labour. But in 1935 when the prospects of holding the seat were remote, she was transferred to Frome (Somerset). At the next election as there will be no Liberal candidate in the field, the only conclusion to be drawn from Mrs. Tate's desire to retire is that this is another strategic move to save face. She is a cousin of Lord Hailsham and is valued by the Conservatives as probably their most effective (reactionary?) woman M. P. It is likely that a new and safer seat will be found for her, while some lesser Tory aspirant will be found to foot the bill and to risk a fall from Labour, at the next election.

According to the political commentator of a Sunday Conservative newspaper, the number of Government candidates whose expenses are paid by a Conservative Central Office is 125 "A proportion of these subsidised members", he says, "will never oppose the Government for fear their subsidy is withdrawn." The Conservative

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### A SIGNIFICANT VISIT

General von Brauchitsch's visit to Italy is not merely a gesture of general Italo-German solidarity. It is also a pointed warning particularly directed at Great Britain. The Rome correspondent of Mr. Garvin's "Observer"—and Mr. Garvin has been a great "realist" and supporter of "appeasement—says that the German General's visit "will include a trip to Libya, which is considered highly significant, as indicating the importance which Germany and Italy give to the Italian North African colony in the event of a war with Britain and France." And this "specialist in mechanised warfare" is making plans, in collaboration with his Italian colleagues, "for the best dispositions to be made of offensive and defensive means on the Egyptian and Tunisian frontiers." Must Mr. Chamberlain still pin faith in the already denounced Anglo-Italian Agreement and fondly persist in trying to separate Italy from Germany?

### THE CONTRAST.

The repeated assaults on Babu Rajendra Prasad, the new Congress President, by crowds in Calcutta are most deplorable. But allowance must be made for the ruffled feelings of highly emotional persons when they feel that shabby treatment has been meted out to their idol. In splendid contrast is the exemplary conduct of the volunteers who, at considerable risk to themselves, protected several prominent Congressmen from mob fury. Some of them received more or less severe injuries while on duty. Yet they clung to their posts heedless of the risk to themselves. Their conduct is beyond all praise and has vindicated Bengal's reputation for hospitality. Politics is a hard job. It often becomes harder the more conscientious you are and seek to cling to the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Thus it is that frequently brothers differ and parents differ more frequently from the children. When affection is not possible let common courtesies serve to take away the sting of differences.

### RAJKOT REFORMS

Reports from Rajkot indicate a confused state of things there. Most intriguing is the report that signatures are being taken from the people on a document approving of Mr. Virawala's dyarchic scheme miscalled a scheme offered by the State. And it appears that many persons have given their signatures owing to their misunderstanding the appeal to the people made just before leaving Rajkot. It is therefore necessary for Gandhiji to issue clear instructions to the local leaders. It is a relief to learn that the bulk of the people refuse to accept any scheme not approved by Gandhiji or Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Gandhiji in his reply to the Thakore Saheb's message emphasizes that what he wants is an "honourable understanding" between the ruler and the people. We would repeat our suggestion that no scheme should be definitely accepted till a final decision is arrived at regarding the Thakore-Patel settlement.

### FILM JOURNALISTS CONFER.

With the growing recognition of the cinema as a potent factor for influencing public opinion as well as one of the biggest industries in India, it was necessary that film journalists, who seek to guide and serve the industry, should organize for better fulfilment of their common purpose. The establishment of the Film Journalists' Association of India a few weeks ago has now been followed by the first session of the All-India Film Journalists' Conference which was held in Bombay on Sunday. The conference proved a great success inasmuch as it formulated for the first time the fundamental rights and responsibilities of film journalists and critics and also gave a correct lead to the industry on vital issues such as the need for dissemination of Hindustani through the films, the deplorable increase in crime films, the measures necessary to check production of anti-Indian films in foreign countries and the urgent necessity of producers devoting some attention to better stories if they want their productions to improve. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Baburao Patel indulged in welcome plain-speaking and made a candid analysis of the ills of the industry, making a plea for co-operative endeavour among the producers. He also hit the nail on the head when he said that producers must recognize that film journalists are not salesmen but critics. The healthy growth of every art is conditioned by independent and vigorous criticism.

### NEED FOR FUNDS.

The Literacy Campaign which began in Bombay City yesterday and will be maintained throughout the month is a big venture. The Committee in charge of it has by hard propaganda enlisted the services of over 2,500 workers. But the task of organising 400 classes all over the city demands better pecuniary resources than have so far been available to the Committee. The campaign for the month alone will cost about Rs. 15,000 but the Committee has so far been able to collect only Rs. 6,000. It is up to the public to make this great scheme a complete success by contributing more generously to the funds of the Committee.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Time is a file that wears but makes no noise.

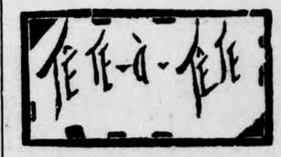
A woman is a fact—and facts are stubborn things.

The less money a man has the fewer visits he receives from the doctor.

Some men whose trousers bag at the knees are frequently pressed by their tailors.

Never judge a man by the silk umbrella he carries; he may have left a cotton one in its place.

"So dark and yet so light," said the funny man as he looked at a ton of coal the driver had just delivered.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

**HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA).**

**An effigy of Herr Hitler has been burnt here by University students after parading it through the streets in an anti-Nazi demonstration.**

**The students goose-stepped along the route chanting "gnats to Nazis" and waving banners which bore the slogans "Hang the Paper Hanger" and "Boycott German Goods".—Reuter.**

* * * *

Apropos of Darbar Virawala's objection to Mr. Dhebar visiting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Dhebar says that Darbar Virawala knew about his plan and did not object, that indeed he Darbar Virawala invited Mr. Dhebar again especially to ask him to explain to the Sardar the basis of His Highness's offer.

The answer is conclusive: Darbar Virawala was not bound to tell Mr. Dhebar his real opinion and activities. It is not in the Gwyer Award.

* * * *

Dr. Khare of C. P. is reported to have given up the wearing of khaddar as a protest against hypocrisy in the Congress.

Does this explain his flirtations with the Hindu Mahasabha?

* * * *

But having thus rejected two main items of the Congress constructive programme Dr. Khare should dispose of the others also to mark his whole-hearted contempt for Congress morality.

He should, that is, declare his hostility—through personal action—to (1) Removal of untouchability and (2) Prohibition.

* * * *

In response to an invitation from Professor S. R. Davar 30 non-Congress members of the Bombay Corporation including representatives of the Progressive Group, the Muslim League, the I. L. P. and the European Group, met on Sunday last "to federate and work in the common interest."

We congratulate the Muslim League on having found its home at last.

* * * *

Great Britain, writes Anglo-India, is now held up to German opprobrium as the Nazi's "Public Enemy No. 1."

This is self-flattery.

Great Britain in fact is being held up to German appreciation as the Nazis' "Public Mug No. 1." The Fuhrer has great faith in Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * * *

President Roosevelt, it is reported, said that the Fuhrer's speech "has left the door open about an inch."

Which, the Fuhrer hopes, is quite broad enough for Mr. Neville Chamberlain to squeeze himself through along with his umbrella.

And then the door will be closed.

* * * *

The Spanish authorities have closed the Franco-Spanish frontier at Leperthus without explanation, says a cable.

The absence of explanation is a revealing enough explanation.

Long live the Anti-Comintern Pact. And God bless "Non-Intervention."

* * * *

Forty thousand men enlisted in the British Territorial Army (under the voluntary scheme, of course) in the first three weeks of April—a figure greater than for the whole of 1936, the best recruiting year.

This is statistical proof of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was quite justified in changing his mind with a perfectly clear conscience and that the Labourites were unscrupulously incorrect in urging that there was no need of conscription.

* * * *

The two men hadn't met for years.

"And is your wife still as pretty as she used to be?" asked the first.

"Oh, yes," replied the second, "but it takes her much longer."

# Russian Plan For European Peace

## Exchange Of Guarantees By Major Powers: Extension Of Guarantees To Smaller States

LONDON, May 1.

**THE Russian proposals occupy the chief place in to-day's leaders. It is generally understood that these include an exchange of guarantees by Russia, France and Britain, association of Russia with the Anglo-French guarantees to Poland and Rumania, an extension of the Anglo-French guarantees to Lithuania, Latvia. Estonia and participation of Russia in guarantees to Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.**

While hoping that this scheme will be materialised ere long the "Daily Telegraph" declares that its main weakness is the limitation of liability to specific countries and asks how, for example, is Poland to be implicated in the event of Great Britain and France being called upon to implement their guarantee to Greece and what will be the action of the several participants if aggression is committed against a country, for example, Denmark, which is included in none of the guarantees.

The paper adds these are questions upon which some kind of understanding would appear essential, otherwise the partners in the guarantee system will incur the serious risk of attempts to drive a wedge between them.

The "News Chronicle" thinks that the Russian proposals are on thoroughly sound lines and admits there are difficulties at present in the way of giving practical effect to the proposals, one being the reluctance of East European countries to have Russian forces on their soil, the other being the reluctance of Russia's Baltic neighbours to accept guarantees, which might annoy Herr Hitler.

The "News Chronicle" adds, however that Herr Hitler's denunciation of the German-Polish Treaty had made Poles much more willing to accept Russia's help and it may be presumed that this difficulty will soon vanish. The "News Chronicle" concludes urging that political and staff talks should be initiated immediately to give practical effect to the bold, constructive plan of the Soviet Government.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Peace-Front can only be built on the basis that it is designed to protect people from aggression and guarantees them the form of government they want. On no account must ideological issues be allowed to interfere with that ideal, nor must Great Britain enter into commitments with Russia the ultimate consequences of which cannot now be foreseen.

Fighting The Drink Evil.

# Crowds Flock To See World's Fair

## 29 Battleships On Show

NEW YORK, April 30.

**New York threw of all cares and gave itself to celebrating the opening of the World's Fair.**

**Headed by President Roosevelt hundreds of thousands flocked through the turnstiles at the rate of 400 a minute.**

**Special trains from all over the United States poured into New York. One from Washington brought 600 Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers and judges.**

**Twenty-nine Warships of the Atlantic Fleet are on show while 12,000 officers and men will visit the fair.—Reuter.**

# France To Come To Terms

### *Italian Citizenship In Tunis And Free Zone In Jibuti To Be Granted*

LONDON, May 1.

It is understood that negotiations may shortly begin on Franco-Italian relations, says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Financial Times".

Italy is asking for two seats on the Board of the Suez Canal Company, a free zone in Jibuti and control of Jibuti Addis Ababa Railway as it runs through her territory and a return to the 1893 Convention permitting Italians in Tunis to retain the rights and privileges of Italian citizenship.

The French Government is not disposed to accept fully the Tunis demands but is ready to effect a compromise. It is said it will also be willing to grant a seat on the Suez Canal Board to an Italian and it is indicated that other questions are capable of amicable adjustment.—Reuter.

# Comintern's May Day Message

## Workers, Forge Sanctions Against War-Mongers

*MOSCOW, May 1.*

***The workers of Britain, France, and the United States were urged to make common cause with those fighting aggression in a May Day proclamation issued by the Comintern.***

***The proclamation demanded economic, military and political sanctions against war-mongers, help for China and for movements to "liberate" Czechoslovakia, Albania, Spain and Ethiopia.***

***Unlike previous manifestos the proclamation did not stress on world revolution nor condemn democratic countries.—Reuter.***

*House Of Commons*

# Muirhead's Caravan To Go Ahead!

## "OFFENDING CLAUSE" IN INDIA BILL TO STAY

LONDON, May 1.

Asked by Mr. Sorensen in the Commons whether he was aware of the strong resentment and resistance in India respecting the Government's intention to amend the India Act and what steps he proposed to take to meet the fact, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Muirhead replied that he was aware that a clause in the Amending Bill was being criticised in India as an invasion on provincial authority, but the powers of co-ordination and control which the Clause would confer on the Central Government could only be used in wartime and it would then be essential. Moreover, they were supplementary to the powers already conferred by Section 102 of the Government of India Act and not constitute introduction of a new principle. The Government intended to proceed with the Bill as drafted.

Mr. Sorensen asked if it was realised that the Clause would cause considerable resentment in India and therefore the Amending Bill would not be worth the trouble. Could not Lt.-Col. Muirhead say that in the circumstances the offending clause would be eliminated?

Lt.-Col. Muirhead was unable to agree to the latter suggestions and said that the Central Government attached very great importance to this particular clause.

**A WAR MEASURE?**

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Clause would not cancel out a fundamental provision in the present Act.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead replied that he did not think so and added that in the existing act, Section 102 allowed the Central Government to legislate in provincial matters in these particular war circumstances and this amendment merely gave power for making rules to help officers to put particular acts into force.

Mr. Sorensen expressed the opinion that the existing legislation covered the situation.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead disagreed and said that the existing legislation allowed the Central Government to legislate in provincial matters but did not provide for making rules in connection with legislation which as Mr. Sorensen knew was a very common thing to happen. That was omitted from the Government of India Act and it was one of the things with which the Amending Bill dealt.

Rt. Hon'ble Wedgwood Benn asked when the Bill would reach the House and would further time be given.

Mr. Margesson, Chief Whip, said that the question should be addressed to the Prime Minister. —Reuter.

## *'MAY DAY' OBSERVED ON APRIL 30*

### *French Labours' Reply To Hitler*

PARIS, April 30.

**A majority of public Labour Day demonstrations took place to-day instead of to-morrow which will for the first time for many years be a day of work with a few exceptions. "This is Labours' indirect reply to Herr Hitler," writes the newspaper "Paris Soir".—Reuter.**

### *'Critical Year For India*

LONDON, May 1.

"The resignation of Mr. Bose has ended an intolerable state of affairs" writes the "Manchester Guardian" Mahatma Gandhi in nominal eclipse has proved as troublesome to Mr. Bose as the "murdered banquo to MacBeth." The paper hopes that the Congress will now pull itself together as the coming year is certain to be critical for India, and the Congress will have to face serious negotiations with Britain, Princes and Moslems for which Mahatma Gandhi is far more suited than Mr. Bose and the new President will enjoy Mahatma Gandhi's confidence.—Reuter.

## *FRENCH BATTLESHIP FOR PORTUGAL*

### *Participation In Portuguese Navy Day*

LISBON, May 1.

French battleships 'Dunquerque' and "Strasbourg" arrived in Tagus on Wednesday for a three-day visit.

The German fleet is expected here on Saturday. The crews of the French warships are expected to attend the inauguration of the new Lisbon arsenal Alfeite on Wednesday which is the Portuguese Navy Day.

President Carmona will preside over the ceremony and receive the salute from the French warships. —Reuter.

## COLLABORATION BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA

### Lithuanian Army Chief's Visit To Warsaw

WARSAW, April 30.

It is announced that General Rashtikis, Commander-in-Chief of Lithuanian Army will pay an official visit for three days to Warsaw in the middle of May at the invitation of Marshal Smiglyrydz

The forthcoming talks are regarded as having particular importance as they will mean collaboration between Lithuania and Poland which a year ago lived on terms of hostility to one another. Furthermore the talks will mark a new extension of the contacts which Poland is making since Herr Hitler's annexation of the Czech provinces.—Reuter.

## *LONDON INDIANS AND "MAY DAY"*

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

Over a hundred Indians, mostly students and East-end hawkers and pedlars participated in the May Day Demonstration March from the Embankment to the Hyde Park.

Indian women's contingent carrying Congress flags and crying slogans like "down with Imperialism," Gandhi-ki-jai, "Down with Chamberlain" was greeted with closed fists all along the route.

## *"MAY DAY" IN MOSCOW*

MOSCOW, May 1.

"The Red Army is prepared to fight a big war," declared M. Voroschilov, addressing a big gathering of crack troops at the Red Square during May-Day celebrations, in which a million and a half troops and civilians were reviewed by M. Stalin.

Hundreds of tanks, heavy artillery and anti-aircraft batteries participating in the review crossed the Square at a high speed while 700 bombers roared overhead. The civilian parade was characterised by the absence of bellicose slogans and lacked the customary caricatures of Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

### *Mohammed Beats Ritchie*

LONDON, May 1.

At Bournemouth, in British Hardcourts Championships, the courts were damp after heavy week-end rain. In the singles first round Mohammed beat R. J. Ritchie 6-3, 7-5, 7-5.—Reuter.

### *Savoor Beaten*

LONDON, May 1.

At Bournemouth in Hard Courts Championships first round McPhail, the Scottish International, beat Savoor 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.—Reuter.

## 100 INJURED IN RIOT SEQUEL TO FIREWORKS

ALGIERS, May 1.

A hundred persons including a number of Europeans were injured, eleven seriously during rioting caused by children throwing fireworks at two Sengalese soldiers who when prevented from retaliating by onlookers returned to barracks and fetched 200 armed companions.—Reuter.

## MEXICAN OIL TALKS TO BE RESUMED

MEXICO CITY, May 1.

The talks between the Mexican Government and Mr. Donald Richberg, the American Lawyer, with regard to the expropriation of properties of foreign oil companies in Mexico, which were postponed in March, will be resumed at San Antonio, Texas. This was revealed by Mr. Daniels, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, on his return from Washington. Mr. Daniels said: "Some basis for a satisfactory settlement is necessary for the good of all concerned."—Reuter

### *Craigavon For London*

LONDON, May 1.

It is officially announced that Lord Craigavon, the Premier of Northern Ireland, is travelling to London to-night at the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare to discuss certain aspects of the Military Training Bill in so far as Northern Ireland is concerned.—Reuter.

## *"FLAG REPRESENTS NATION'S FREEDOM"*

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 1.

The national flag hoisting ceremony was performed to-day in the District Board premises by Rao Saheb Desai, Konnur.

The president exhorted the audience to protect the honour of the National flag which he said was the emblem of self-respect and represented nation's freedom.

## *MILITARY TRAINING BILL IN COMMONS*

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Military Training Bill and it was formally read the first time, after which Mr. Hore-Belisha introduced the Reserve and Auxiliary forces Bill, which was also read the first time.—Reuter.

## *FOR EVACUATION OF REFUGEES*

LONDON, May 1.

Negotiations between the Inter-Governmental Committee and the German Government regarding the evacuation of refugees are progressing very favourably. Reuter is informed.

The Committee is now awaiting reports from the Commissions which have been studying refugee settlement in various countries.—Reuter.

### *Canadian Training For R. A. F. Pilots*

LONDON, May 1.

Sir Charles Kingsley-wood announced in the House of Commons that an agreement had been reached with the Government of Canada on a scheme under which R. A. F. pilots would be sent to Canada for intermediate and advanced flying training.

The duration of the scheme will be three years and the number of pilots to be trained will not exceed fifty in any one year.—Reuter.

### *Britain's Co-operation With Egypt*

LONDON, May 1.

Asked in the House of Commons if he had any information to give the House concerning the declaration the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain said that the statement was noted with much appreciation by the British Government, who had on many occasions assured the Egyptian Government that they might entirely depend on the full and loyal co-operation of Britain in the implementation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Alliance.—Reuter.

## 24-HOUR CURFEW ON SHIAS?

### Meerut Contingent To Resort To Hunger-Strike?

LUCKNOW, May 1.

It is understood that a 24-hour Curfew will be imposed on the Shias on the "Barawafat Day" in the localities through which the Sunni procession reciting "madhe Saheba" will pass.

The route has been fixed by the authorities. 800 police, armed and mounted and headed by police authorities paraded certain localities.

Information has been received that a hundred Shias and Sunnis arriving from Meerut will resort to hunger-strike to impress on the Muslim community the supreme need of a compromise on the subject.—A. P.

## *NO GOVERNOR FOR AUSTRIA*

### *Seyssinquart Made Cabinet Minister*

BERLIN, May 1.

Herr Seysainquart, the Nazi Governor of Austria, has been made a Cabinet Minister by Herr Hitler. He will be informed regarding his special task at a later date.

The post of the Governor of Austria has been abolished. A governorship has been created for Sudetenland and Herr Konrad Henlein has been appointed the Nazi Governor of Sudeten region. —Reuter.

## MEMEL DEFENCE PLANS

KAUNAS, May 1.

It is learned that important German naval artillery manoeuvres will begin along the outer coast to-morrow, following the completion of the first line fortifications, intended to defend the new German territory of Memel. —Reuter.

## *TWO TURKISH 'PLANES CRASH*

TEHERAN, May 1.

Two of seven Turkish 'planes which participated in the celebration in connection with the Royal wedding crashed in flames, while returning home.

One occupant of each was killed.

Four others landed safely in various places and the seventh returned here reporting a violent storm near Tabriz.—Reuter.

## *BENGAL CABINET CRISIS AVERTED*

### *Agreement On Scheduled Caste Seats In Corporation*

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The threatened Ministerial crisis over the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill has been averted.

At a meeting of the Coalition Party held this morning different aspects of the question as to whether Scheduled Castes should have separate representation or nomination were considered and the Party decided that Scheduled Caste seats in the Corporation should be filled up, some by election and some by nomination.

The number of General Constituency seats should be raised to 47, of which four would be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, to be returned through the Joint Electorate System as provided in the Poona Pact while eight members should be nominated by the Government of whom three shall be members of the Scheduled Castes.

This proposal met with the approval of all sections of the Party. —United Press.

Familiar excuses for not going to church have been "guyed" in a Taunton church magazine.

"I never go to the cinema nowadays, because my mother and father made me go too often when I was a boy."

"No one at the cinema ever speak to me".

"Every time I go someone asks me for money."

"People who go don't live up to the things the films teach them."

That last is probably just as well.

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# World Achievement

### *Petrol in the Air.*

Every new invention brings in its wake a number of difficulties, and one of the biggest difficulties connected with high-speed 'planes is the storage room for fuel. Pilots experience much trouble in rising from the ground in a heavily laden machine, and on long-distance flights valuable time is always lost when the machine has to land in order to be re-fuelled.

It was therefore an achievement of no small measure when Sir Alan Cobham and Squadron-Leader Heinemere flew from Portsmouth to Karachi without once alighting.

It is also an achievement that aeroplanes can now be re-fuelled while flying. The aeroplane circles round the aerodrome while a tanker aeroplane feeds anything up to 1,000 gallons of petrol into its specially fitted tanks.

To do this the tanker machine flies above the aeroplane and drops a weighted balloon to which a long string is attached. One of the pilots catches the string and hauls it in, bringing with it a stout rope to which is fastened the supply pipe. This pipe is connected with the tank of his aeroplane, and the petrol then flows through a patent spring valve.

A great advance is this new flying discovery, for besides allowing lighter machines to go on record-breaking flights, it does much to alleviate the risk of a crash at the take-off, and prevents the machine with its petrol from bursting into flames.

# Don't Hanker After Piecemeal Reforms

## Seth Vithaldas Urges Concentration On Responsible Govt. Demand

(From Our Correspondent).
JAMNAGAR, May 1.

Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, President of the Nawanagar State Praja Parishad, in the course of his speech, said:—

The difficulties that surround us are manifold, and at the very outset I may say that our task is by no means easy. Perhaps it is easier for our brethren in British India who work for the achievement of the goal, than it is for us in the Indian States, where autocracy has had its day for such a considerable number of years that any attempt to bend it to the will of the people even to the slightest degree is resisted vehemently at every step. This may sound as a paradox, especially as in British India our brethren are faced with the task of fighting a foreign Government which has created vested interests for more than a century and a half, and would, therefore, strain every nerve to see that in no way are its permanent interests in the country affected whereas, in our own motherland it is only a question of being able to persuade our own monarch, our own kith and kin, our own brother, to realise the necessity of progressing with the times and to readjust the machinery of the Government so as to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of Nawanagar, but I am almost ashamed to acknowledge the fact that there seems to be greater resistance on the part of the rulers of the Indian States than is present even on the White Bureaucrats who hail from a foreign land to this country. The reason is obvious.

THE TWO FORCES.

During the period of backwardness into which the rulers of the States, to safeguard their own interests, had purposely thrown their respective subjects, the latter have been so accustomed to slavish obedience to the high commands, howsoever unjustifiable they may be, and to the misrule, howsoever intolerable it may appear to be, at the hands of their rulers that the slightest attempt made by the almost desperate peoples of the States to bring about a change in the order of things is being resisted by the rulers, their courtiers and those who derive immense material benefit out of the continuance of autocratic rule.

On the one hand, throughout the India of the Indian States are all the forces of reactionarism raising their heads like those of the hydra-headed monster to make a desperate attempt to put down for their own selfish ends the forces, that are working for progress, for the evolution of humanity and for bringing out all that is best in human beings so that it may be used for the service of mankind.

On the other hand the forces, that have so far been kept under the heel of autocrats, inspired by the movement of freedom that was started by our brethren in British India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest, if not the greatest personality of the age, are determined to strain every nerve to assert themselves with a view to free their respective States from the fetters of autocratic rule that have kept them bound and in shackles for a considerable number of years.

MAHATMA'S METHOD.

The conflict between these two forces must naturally give rise to scenes that are most deplorable but it should be clearly understood that not only do the people of the States owe their inspiration to the great leader Mahatma Gandhi but also owe allegiance to the unique method with all its efficiency and its technique namely, the method of Satyagraha, of Truth and 'Ahimsa' and their faith despite all trials and tribulations, will always remain unshakable. We are out to coerce our opponents into granting us concessions according to our aspirations. We believe in persuading them by winning them over to our views, and by effecting a complete change of heart in them so that they may realise the necessity of substituting the rule of the people for the personal rule of a single monarch however well-intentioned and however benevolent he may be.

PANACEA AGAINST MIS-GOVERNMENT.

On behalf of all of you and all those who are the subjects of the Nawanagar State I wish to state it emphatically that we are determined to see to it, that responsible government, government of the people by the people, is established here at as early a date as possible.

Assuming for a moment, that the rule of our Maharajah was perhaps the best that could be conceived of, even then, you or I would have no hesitation in demanding, that, in principle, we would not like to depend upon whims and fantasies of one solitary individual, howsoever high placed he may be, for the conduct of the affairs and destinies of men, but that we should like permanently to introduce a system of democratic, responsible government, which howsoever imperfect it may yet be, is found to be the best solution and almost a panacea against mis-government.

I trust, therefore, that our broadminded Maharaja Saheb will recognise the spirit of our demands and understand the purpose for which we have persisted in meeting in this Parishad, in spite of the futile attempts made by the reactionary forces to prevent us from doing so.

If the significance of this wonderful opportunity is correctly understood by His Highness, then His Highness can be instrumental in changing the face of the whole of the States—India, and instead of people suffering under the yoke of autocratic rule with all its evil concomitants, we would soon find free people in the States enjoying rights similar to those enjoyed by all the free peoples of the world. Opportunities like this come to men rarely and I would ask you to join with me in a heartfelt prayer that wisdom may be vouchsafed to our ruler to utilise the opportunity for the benefit not only of his own people but of the people of the various States.

The necessity for the conferment of responsible government on the people of the States is enhanced by the near approach of Federation. Sheer common sense would convince any one that a Federation of self-governing British Indian States, and titular nominees of autocratic rulers, would be nothing short of an anachronism.

I do not think the Congress itself would permit its people's representatives to sit along with those that are by no means representatives of the people, but are nominees of rulers most of whom in their turn, are under the thumb of and are ruled by the dictation of the Political Department of the Government of India.

It is, therefore, essential that such representatives should be real representatives chosen by recognised associations of the people from the various States and in order that the preparation of sending representatives of the Federation may be made before the Federation comes in, it is incumbent on the rulers of the States to provide for a machinery which would soon report as to the system of self-government suitable to each State, a system which would ultimately end in establishing full responsible Government within the States in the nearest future.

OUR OBJECTIVE.

We do not want the annihilation of the rulers of the States. We have asserted times without number that we want them to live as our rulers that we shall always respect them. They will always be at hand for guiding future ministers with their experience, and advise the various ministers of their States who are chosen by the people; and free perhaps from the responsibilities of every day interference with the Departments of the States, they will be at greater liberty to give more considered advice based on experience to those who represent the people as Ministers. Why then, I ask, should the rulers set themselves against the granting of these democratic powers to the various peoples of the States.

CONDITIONS IN NAWANAGAR

I have stated that even if we were to assume that the rule of His Highness the Jam Saheb were an ideal one, even then we would not hesitate to persist in making a demand for self-government. I am afraid, however, the facts staring in the face, are so glaring that with all the good intention in the world, despite the best feelings towards His Highness, it is not possible to indulge in that vain assumption, for, I am constrained to say that the history of the Jamnagar State is making itself conspicuous by a total absence of any regard for the progress, welfare and well-being for the people entrusted to the care of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

The President then dealt with the details of grievances of Nawanagar subjects.

The question of responsible Government looms so large in our eyes that I once more appeal to you not merely to fight for piecemeal reforms here or there but to concentrate our demands on the one question of responsible Government, which alone can solve all our individual and collective problems.

## *MEMORIAL TO IQBAL*

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Lahore will have one more important monument shortly. This will be a red marbled mausoleum on the tomb of the late Sir Mahomed Iqbal, whose first death anniversary was celebrated this month. The plan of the proposed mausoleum which was recently passed by the Punjab Government has now been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

In harmony with its surroundings the monument will be built on Moghul design.—A. P.

## *CONFERENCE OPENS*

(From Our Correspondent).
JAMNAGAR, May 1.

A large number of Kisans including women attended the Nawanagar States' Peoples' Conference which opened this evening.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Virchandbhai welcomed the delegates, in a suitable speech. The President elect Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji then occupied the chair.

Messages of good wishes were then read from the Jam Saheb, Mahatmaji, Sardar Patel, Premier, B. G. Kher, Dhebarbhai, Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and several others.

Mr. Vithaldas then delivered his presidential address.

## JAM SAHEB'S TALKS WITH PARISHAD LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent).
JAMNAGAR, May 1.

Negotiations for an amicable settlement between the Jam Saheb and the Prajamandal have been renewed. It is understood settlement on some points has been reached, and it is hoped that the Jam Saheb will announce Reforms at the Parishad Session to-morrow.

# May Day Demonstrations In Bombay

## Workers Declare Their Solidarity And Demand Restoration Of Civil Liberties

**BOMBAY OBSERVED THE FIRST OF MAY AS AN INTERNATIONAL DAY ON MONDAY WHEN THOUSANDS OF WORKERS AT THE CHOWPATTY AND KAMGAR MAIDAN MEETINGS DECLARED THEIR SOLIDARITY AND EXPRESSED THEIR FAITH AND CONVICTION THAT THE WORLD'S TOILING MASSES COULD BE HAPPY ONLY UNDER A SOCIALIST ORDER OF SOCIETY.**

**The Bombay Seamen's Union took out a procession in the evening from the Northbrook Gardens to Chowpatty where it resolved into a meeting.**

**Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress a similar meeting was held at the Kamgar Maidan.**

**At both the meetings resolutions were passed CONDEMNING THE USE OF FIRE-ARMS IN TRADE DISPUTES, THE USE OF SECTION 144 OF I.P.C., THE CURTAILING OF WORKERS' CIVIL LIBERTIES AND OTHER REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.**

# PROHIBITION

## City Behind Congress Government

(From A Special Correspondent)

Ever since it was made known that the Government of Bombay had decided to introduce total Prohibition in the city and suburbs of Bombay up to Bassein Creek, from the 1st of August, an agitation was engineered against this policy of Government by certain people. To those who read only the newspapers, it was made known that a considerable section of the people in the city was opposed to the introduction of Total Prohibition. Certain vested interests in the city played no mean part in engineering this agitation.

**Heart Of City Sound**

All the while those in the know were fully aware that the heart of the city was sound and that the majority of the citizens of Bombay welcomed the decision of the Congress Ministry. Possibly with a view to demonstrate this fact and bring it to the notice not only of those few who had engineered the agitation against this policy of Government, but also those others who were led to believe that there was considerable opposition to Government's policy, the Prohibition Propaganda Board organised a Prohibition Week just before the commencement of the Week various organisation, political and social in the city of Bombay, were invited to extend their co-operation to the Board in making the Prohibition movement a success. It may be interesting to note that, excepting for a single association, every organisation belonging to different schools of political thought expressed its willingness to co-operate with Government and take active steps to make not only the Prohibition Propaganda a success, but Total Prohibition in the city of Bombay an accomplished fact.

**Prohibition Week.**

Without going into details of the enthusiasm with which the Week was celebrated all over the city, it may be mentioned that several mass meetings were held in seven different wards apart from numerous small meetings which were organised by various non-official bodies on their own initiative. Several volunteer organisations took part in the celebration of the Week. If a proof were needed the enthusiasm evinced during the Week proof enough that the city as a whole was behind the Congress Government in its decision to enforce Total Prohibition in the city and suburbs of Bombay.

**Fair Notice.**

The objections raised against introduction of Total Prohibition are fallacious. This could be proved. Take those who say that the decision to introduce Prohibition is surprisingly sudden. This contention has been exploded, because, every man and woman in India who knew anything about Congress and its politics knew that introduction of Prohibition formed one of its major planks in its constructive programme. Year in and year out anti-drinking resolutions have been passed by the sessions of the Indian National Congress, and Gandhiji who has been the spokesman of the Congress for at least the last 20 years, has spoken and written about it hundreds of times. So the question of suddenness does not at all arise. It should have been known to every one that with Congress coming into power, the question of introducing Prohibition would be taken up in all seriousness. Even taking it for granted that the mere fact that the Congress stood for Prohibition was no reason why people should take it for granted that the Congress Ministry would introduce Prohibition, there is the first speech of the Congress Finance Minister the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe who on the 17th August 1937, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly: "We are irrevocably committed to a policy of Prohibition." This is certainly a fair enough notice if notice were needed at all.

To those who object to the introduction of Prohibition on the grounds that it would entail financial loss to them, it must be stated that, apart from other considerations, no sacrifice is too great to eradicate this poisonous evil.

As for the objection raised by some that this was an encroachment on the civil liberties, it may be pointed out that if a Government can demand a man's life for reasons of foreign policy, it can surely demad his whisky or toddy for reasons of domestic policy. If it can call upon him to stop fighting, it can also call upon him to stop drinking. It may not be the duty of the Government to make people moral, but it is certainly the purpose and duty of the Congress Ministry to keep people away from the nefarious evil of drink, that has ruined millions of lives and shattered a thousand homes.

As to those who point to the failure of prohibition in the United States of America, it must be stated that the economic and moral background of an Indian was quite different from that of an American. An Indian was by temperament and habit a law-abiding citizen.

There are a few doubting Thomases who though they do not oppose the introduction of Prohibition are doubtful about its success. They have to open their eyes and see the overwhelming success of the experiment in an industrial city like Ahmedabad and study the survery of P. J. Thomas about the success of Prohibition in Salem.

Decent life in India does not permit the use of spirituous drinks. Millions of Indians are teetotalers by religion. The evil of drink is primarily confined to the factory workers. They drink because of the conditions to which they are reduced—forlorn, uncared for, they take to drink as an escape from the sordid miseries of life, but little do they know that this temporary acceleration is a narcotic depressant poison. The greatest single cause of premature death as can be seen from life insurance statistics and entailing its path moral degeneracy and mental inefficiency.

Therefore, it will be seen that the efforts of the Congress Ministry in Bombay are towards preventing the thousands and lakhs of the persons from going to rack and ruin. It is time that those who have made the piles over the drink trade realised what they have done and stopped agitating for continuation of a policy which is bound to make us a nation of imbeciles before long.

*A SHORT STORY*

# Capt. Nesbit

BY JAMES FREEMAN.

"The duty of a policeman," Captain Bill Nesbit was saying, "includes protecting innocent men as well as running down criminals."

"Sure, sure," I said impatiently. "So what? Now don't tell me it wasn't Paul Shetland who shot Karl Olson." I laughed, a short sarcastic laugh, designed to ruffle good old Capt. Nesbit. I should have known better. "Shetland's finger-prints were all over the gun! He and Olson were sore at each other because of the Fairmont dam contract. The doorman and the elevator man saw him go into the apartment. The night watchman saw him leave by the fire escape."

"And besides," said Capt. Nesbit easily, "Mr. Shetland admits shooting Mr. Olson." He lighted a cigar. He blew out the match deliberately and studied the glowing end. Oh, he's a very exasperating fellow, this Capt. Bill Nesbit. In my five years of covering the police courts for the Journal I have never met a more exasperating person. But he knows his stuff. He knows his stuff better than any man on the force.

"So!" I yelled, glaring at him. "So! You caught up with Shetland! You brought him in and you didn't let me know about it? A fine thing! A dandy thing! All that happens is I lose my job! And after all the breaks I've given you with your picture on page 1, etc. You—you dope! How long have you had him?"

"About fifteen minutes."

"And he confessed?"

"Immediately."

I reached for a phone. "Give one reason why my paper shouldn't scream the fact that Shetland killed Olson?"

"Because Rus Simmons killed Olson."

"Go on. Have your fun. I'm a sucker." I sneared.

Capt. Bill blew smoke rings. "Oh, Shetland isn't wholly innocent. He's not a nice chap to let run around loose. Remember when you weren't a police reporter? You covered a story which involved Karl Olson. It seemed he had been having an affair with another man's wife. When he got tired of her she came up to his apartment one night and tried to kill him."

I remembered all right. There was a twist to that story. It was one of the best news stories of the year. I pushed the phone away.

"Go, on," I said. "What gave you the idea?"

Capt. Nesbit swung around in his chair and crossed his arms on top of his desk, the cigar clamped between his teeth.

"Suppose for once you forget you're a newspaper man and use your imagination. Imagine that you're Paul Shetland or anyone else who has been chiselled out of dol. 50,000 by a chap named Olson. All right, you hate this guy. You get a little bit drunk and decide to go up and have a talk with him.

"You find him seated at a desk in his apartment. A drawer of this desk is open and you notice a gun inside. Right away you get ideas. You begin to manoeuvre so you can get at that gun. First you ask Olson to hand back the money he's chiselled away from you. He refuses. Now you're in a position to get the gun. You reach for it with a quick movement, point it and pull the trigger. Where do you figure you hit him?"

"Plumb in the chest," I said "Go on."

"Sure you would. So Olson collapses on top of the desk and you get scared and beat it. The minute you're gone Olson straightens up, laugh replaces the discharged blank cartridge with another, returns the gun to the desk drawer and is very satisfied. He knows you've left town trying to escape and you won't be in his hair any more. It's a neat plan."

"I remember that's the way it happened with the girl. Olson leaves the gun around so whoever wants to kill him will have a chance to get at it. He doesn't take any chances of having the party use his own gun. However, this time Olson's really dead."

"And he was shot in the back. That lets Paul Shetland out, eh? We've pretty well established that Shetland would have hit him in the chest. We're more sure of it because there were powder marks on the front of Olson's shirt. Those powder marks came from the blank cartridge. They couldn't get there any other way.

"So somebody else must have shot him. Somebody who figured that here was a swell chance to get even with Olson and let Shet-

"HE CAME TO OLSON'S APARTMENT AND HID."

land take the rap for it. Who else wanted to get even with Olson? Rus Simmons. Why? Well, it was Rus Simmons' wife who tried to kill Olson five years ago. She got sent up for the attempted murder. And about two weeks ago she died. In jail. Simmons figured that Olson was her murderer. He was a curious guy. He loved that unfaithful wife of his and he wanted revenge.

"He came up to Olson's apartment and hid. He was about to kill his wife's ex-lover when Shetland came in and forced him to postpone the deed. It looked like a break for him."

"What made you suspect Simmons?" I asked.

"Now, now," said Capt. Bill. "We read the papers, you know. We heard about Mrs. Simmons' dying. Besides, there wasn't anyone else to suspect. So we called on him and he was so amazed when we accused him that he broke down and told the whole story. I think he was glad to get it off his mind."

"And you've had 'em both in the can after they confessed all this time? By golly, Bill, some day you're going to get me sore." Capt. Bill blew smoke rings. I reached for the phone.

(COPYRIGHT.)

## *RAJKOT GIRASIA CAMP DISPERSED*

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The Rajkot State Girasias and Bhayats who were summoned here and for whom the State had opened a Camp, have been ordered to return to their own places. They have been further asked to keep in readiness whenever a sudden call is made to them.

Death has occurred due to heart failure of a Muslim millionaire Mr. Musa Hasam at the age of 39 at Manavadar. The public of Manavadar suspended all business for one day to honour his memory.

The ruler of Palitana has thrown open all the State schools, dispensaries and public institutions to the Harijans, in consequence of which, the Harijan schools have been closed.

STATES FORFEITED.

Mr. Siqueira, Revenue Member, Junagadh State has forfeited to the State, the estates valued at several thousands of rupees, of Mr. Fulabhai Patel, the prominent leader of Visavadar Mahal and Mr. Vajsur Shardul of Akolwadi and has ordered the deportation of Kalabhai Patel, a leading worker of Vaghania within 24 hours.

## *VALIDITY OF SARDAR'S NOMINEES*

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, May 1.

The case for examining the validity of five nominees of Sardar Patel on the Reforms Committee rejected by the Durbar came up for hearing before the Judicial Commissioner who has reserved judgment which will be delivered through the Resident in a day or two.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Is What Is Called a High-Powered Salesman — By BUD FISHER

LADY, WE'RE WORKING OUR WAY THROUGH LIFE! WILL YOU BUY SOME LITTLE ARTICLE, PLEASE?
SORRY, I DON'T WANT ANYTHING!
HOW ABOUT A SMALL BOX OF CANDY?
SORRY, I DON'T EAT SWEETS!
HOW ABOUT A PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES?
SORRY, I DON'T SMOKE!
HOW ABOUT A PACKAGE OF GUM?
SORRY, I DON'T CHEW!
HOW ABOUT A BOTTLE OF INK?
SORRY, I NEVER WRITE!
HOW ABOUT A BOTTLE OF OUR SUPER-WEIGHT REDUCER? LADY, IN TWO WEEKS YOU CAN HAVE A FIGURE LIKE THE GREAT GARBO! IT'S GUARANTEED TO TAKE OFF FIFTEEN POUNDS A WEEK!
?
WHAT THECK— I MADE A SALE, DIDN'T I!
3-24

# OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

Central Office, he adds, is planning to offer financial assistance to the man who is chosen to carry the banner for the Government at the by-election in the Abbey Division of Westminster.....The Abbey Division is one of the best and one of the most expensive constituencies in Britain. In the past as much as £3,000 a year has been spent on it. The writer who gives this information adds that the Wavertree Division of Liverpool is another good Conservative seat now up for auction. He registers his own disapproval of this system. However, this device by which plutocracy dominates elections in this country under democratic disguise is very widespread

### *Boosting Chamberlain*

It is reported that in order to impress upon us that Mr. Chamberlain is "The Strong Man of Europe," the Conservative Central Office has scrapped literature costing thousands of pounds. It is said that millions of copies of its elaborate propaganda journal are at the printers, who have been ordered to re-pulp them. Earlier in the year the Amalgamated Press printed and published "Popular Illustrated" as a Tory propaganda publication. A few weeks ago No. 2 was produced. Fashioned on the style of a national Sunday "tabloid", its main pages sang a chorus of praise to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of "confidence and peace." Declaring that "there have been many signs favourable to peace," it cited Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome: Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, "with its emphasis on the absence of causes of conflict with this country"; and "recent indication that out of the civil war in Spain there will emerge an independent nation subservient to no foreign influence." The journal faithfully and enthusiastically boosted "the reputation of the Prime Minister as the man who has saved Europe from war." According to my informant, much of the "Glory-be to Chamberlain" stuff which the Conservative publicity machine produced so copiously at the beginning of March went to waste by the end of the month. What was a crown of laurels in March became in April a crown of thorns. Now the new number which is in the hands of the printer strikes an entirely different note and dwells warningly on the "sinister happenings in Europe."

### *Palestine Problem*

There is a report that great activity is being carried on behind the scenes by the Zionist leaders. The press reports that the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Dr. Hashat Pasha has communicated to the Egyptian Prime Minister certain modifications of the Palestine Plan. The Egyptian Government has invited Dr. Weizmann to Cairo, where he flew immediately to meet Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia and certain Palestine Arab leaders (these are probably followers of Nashashibi, many of whom are in Cairo). An Irak representative will arrive shortly. There is talk of a new Round Table Conference and that the British Government, according to official circles, is anxious to expedite a settlement of the Palestine question in view of the present international situation. It is too early to know what this meeting is about and what these modifications are. One thing is however, certain. The interests of Palestine Jewry and the Arabs will not be furthered by diplomatic negotiations carried on by the politically bankrupt Zionist leaders and the representatives of the Arab landlords, who, while being compelled to toe the line on the basic demands of the Arabs because of mass support for the Palestine Arabs in their countries have been used by Britain as a "moderating" influence on Arab demands.

The meting of Weizman with these Arabs is not surprising. In a report to the Jewish conference delegates committee at the close of the recent conferences at St. James's, on certain informal discussions which took place between the Zionists and the delegates from the neighbouring Arab States, he declared that "we have to get nearer to some of the Arabs—not the Palestine Arabs—and have found a beginning of something like a common language." This is not surprising. A "common language" is not difficult to find between pro-Imperialist Arabs and pro-Imperialists Zionists. But the discovery of a common language between the labouring Jews and Arabs in Palestine is necessary and this can only be found on the basis which must be a free, democrat Palestine with guaranteed rights for all. Neither the Jews nor the Arabs have any use for the common language of Weizman and pro-British Arabs, Arab Kingdoms, a common language found as a result of the "mediation" of British Imperialism.

Dr. Weizman, who is at present in Cairo following up his discovery of a common language, has, I am told Ben Gurion, the leader of the Histadrut, as his closest collaborator. Just as Dr. Weizman will fail to discover a common language, Ben Gurion will also fail to discover it with the Arabs. In 1932 at a Histadrut conference he declared that for a Jewish capitalist to employ Arab labour was far worse than opening a brothel. A common language has been found—with Jabotinsky, the leader of the Fascist Revisionists. Ben Gurion has begun negotiating with Jabotinsky to get the prodigal Revisionists who left the World Zionist organisation in 1935 and started a separate new Zionist World organisation (whose first conference was blessed by Mussolini) to return into the fold in the name of unity—unity to fight for the carrying out of the official Zionist policy—a Jewish majority. And this after Britain had torn up the Balfour declaration and made it abundantly clear that there could be no talk of a Jewish majority in Palestine which could only be carried out at the bayonet point, which Britain is not prepared to do.

As I mentioned yesterday, what Mr. Chamberlain has done in creating a Ministry of Supply is nothing but a minor reshuffle leaving Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden still out of the Cabinet despite strong feeling at Westminster that they should be brought in without further delay. The appointment of Mr. Burgin to be Supply Minister has caused particular distress chiefly because the majority wanted the post to go to Mr. Cnurchill. The appointment was discussed during a long interview between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain insisted on confining the Ministry to supplies for the Army, and Mr. Churchill refused to accept such a limitation. But it has been impressed upon Mr. Chamberlain that if he continues to leave Mr. Churchill out of office he will drive him into opposition. And despite the record at the polls, restive opinion in the country has moved away from the party grooves. Next Monday Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Harry Pollitt speak from the same platform. They would welcome Mr. Churchill in their midst.

Meanwhile supporters of Mr. Burgin are busy explaining that the muddle in the War Office was such that a great unravelling must be his first task, and that the country must, therefore, be patient. Friends of Mr. Hore-Belisha, the War Minister, are on the other hand, claiming that most of the work of the new Department had already been done by him and his supply experts. It is also claimed that if the Army had had a square deal from the beginning, had not been neglected to give priority to the Navy and Air Force, and had not had a six-fold increase in the Territorial, Army thrust on it, all would have been well. And before the M.P.'s left for their constituencies yesterday afternoon, they had to listen to the intensive campaign and counter-campaign, and many were inclined to take the line that the revelations made by both sides justified a complete clearance of the Ministers responsible.

### *Roosevelt's Message*

Last Saturday was commonly expected to be an eventful day. Madame Tabouis, the French writer, had told her readers that on that day Germany was ready to send her troops into Poland and into Holland. On Friday April 14, the leader-writers of an important British newspaper were asked to stand by until a late hour, for most important news was expected. Of course, the leader writers went home without the important news. And on Saturday morning we had in our newspapers Mr. Roosevelt's two speeches in one day prominently displayed. One of the speeches—a panegyric on George Washington—was broadcast at an hour when millions of Englishmen could hear it. As a rule London newspapers restrict their display for statements already broadcast, for the intelligible reason that their "news-value" has been to some extent impaired. On this occasion the two speeches were given the most remarkable prominence. At six in the evening listeners heard about President Roosevelt's message to Hitler and Mussolini. Not long afterwards they heard that the British Government had given the statement their approval, though the Prime Minister was resting at Chequers. On Sunday the Prime Minister was at Windsor Castle. Among other guests of His Majesty were the American Ambassador and a son of the President of the United States.

### *Poland And Danzig*

It is believed that President Roosevelt planned this message a long time ago. Soon after the German troops had marched into the Rhineland, the President had a heart-to-heart talk with a leading member of the Opposition at Westminster. He told him that he wanted to know from Germany and Italy just how far they intended to go with their aggressiveness. But, he added, neither the Congress nor the Senate would ever allow him to take such a step. From Mr. Roosevelt's list of countries which he wishes to spare from acts of aggression there are two significant omissions—Danzig and Iceland. I have it from two excellent sources that Lord Halifax made it quite clear, under instructions from Mr. Chamberlain, to Col. Beck that while Britain has guaranteed the integrity and independence of Poland, she expects Warsaw to reach an amicable settlement with the Reich. Those who are in charge of Britain's foreign policy take the view that there is no case for the retention of Danzig's anomalous status. The "Times" stated nothing less than the truth on April 1st in its leading article. The new obligation "does not bind Great Britain to defend every inch of the present frontiers of Poland. The key word in the declaration is not integrity but 'independence.' The independence of every negotiating State is what matters." But, of course, if that leading article had not been repudiated, Col. Beck might have declined to visit London or to brave the snub when he passed through Berlin and was greeted at the railway station only by a minor official from the Wilhelmstrasse.

### *An Omission*

Belief is current here that Mr. Roosevelt, like London, believes that the sooner the status of Danzig is altered, the better it will be for all concerned—except, of course, for the Jews. The Movement for the Care of Children from Germany has already begun the evacuation of child refugees from Danzig. Both in London and Washington, however, there is a fear that Polish nationalism, which might at any time sweep away Col. Beck, will make the retention of Danzig a matter of prestige. Army leaders, though they realise that Danzig is more of a liability than an asset, have become restive. The omission from Mr. Roosevelt's list of countries of Iceland has caused no little comment in the United States. Denmark, it is true, is included in the President's list. So are Great Britain and Eire. German Surveyors have been working for some time in Iceland, particularly on the Western coast, where they hope to establish air bases suitable for the aerial bombardment of Canada and the United States. Military experts have warned the Canadian Government that it is possible, somewhere on her long and desolate Eastern coast, for Germans to effect a secret landing and clear an air base without the knowledge of a single Canadian citizen. On Tuesday last President Roosevelt expressly denied that the omission of Iceland had any significance. Was it overlooked? The German and Italian Press, with a double-edged irony pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt had failed to include Andorra.

In diplomatic circles it is also believed that Mr. Roosevelt had been planning a masterly stroke for some time past. His time for the launching, however, was determined, so it is suggested, by the reports sent to him by Mr. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador in Paris last week. Mr. Bullitt had conversations with the French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and also, it is added, with Marshal Petain. These conversations conveyed to him the impression that we were within an ace of a fresh aggression in the Mediterranean, certainly in Spanish Morocco, possibly at both ends of that sea. The general feeling was that Hitler, who only a few weeks ago was restraining both Mussolini and General Franco, was now endeavouring to drive them into some dangerous adventure, designed to close both the Straits of Gibraltar and perhaps even the Suez Canal.

Grave warnings against the perils of New "appeasement" tendencies in the policy of the Chamberlain Government reached London yesterday from France and from the United States. The announcement by Lord Halifax that the British Ambassador is to go back to Berlin, and Lord Halifax's deliberate "playing down" of the danger represented by Italian and German troops in Spain, were seen in America as signs that the British Government is still looking for ways and means of arriving at a "new Munich". In particular both in Paris and Washington, serious concern was expressed at the character of the new British Cabinet changes and particularly the appointment of Mr. Burgin as Minister of Supply. It was judged that the Ministry itself had been deliberately curtailed in its powers so as to prevent it seriously dealing with profiteering, and thus Mr. Churchill had been excluded—for the reason that the appointment of Mr. Churchill would "annoy" Hitler.

# Education Of Dumb Millions

## Importance Of Radio

BARODA, May 1.

The necessity of broadcasting with all its potentialities in India was stressed by His Highness the Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar of Baroda in the course of his speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Baroda Broadcasting Station this morning.

The broadcasting station will be named "The Diamond Jubilee Broadcasting Station, Baroda, in commemoration of the recent Diamond Jubilee celebration at Baroda.

THOSE OF THE VILLAGES

"I am thinking", continued His Highness, "less of the towns-people with their higher standard of literacy and their greater knowledge of the amenities of life, than of the humble villager in the fields and hamlets. There are seven hundred thousand villages scattered throughout India. In and around them live eighty per cent. of India's population, the backbone of India, Shrewd and hard-working undoubtedly, but hampered as a class by ignorance and poverty.

SLOW PROGRESS

"To reach India's millions by the ordinary educational means, to carry the elements of civilisation to the remotest parts by the written word, is a task the difficulty of which need not be described. Progress was painfully slow and with the best will in the world, we could do little more than hope that future generations would gradually benefit from our efforts, gain a higher standard of living, a broader outlook and a more fruitful use of leisure hours. It was not the will that was lacking but the means of rapid dissemination on a large scale. Then came wireless to the service of mankind and with it organised broadcasting capable of bringing to the humblest home in the remotest hamlet, amusement, entertainment and instruction, making man conscious of the greater world of which he is a social unit".

Concluding His Highness expressed a hope that India's achievement in respect of radio and broadcasting would not ultimately fall short of world standards.—United Press.

# JWALAPRASAD REFUTES CHARGE

## Reply To Calcutta Journal's Charge Against Hindu 'Varsity

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD April 30.

In the course of a lengthy statement, Raja Jwalaprasad, Province-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University refutes every single charge made against the University in an article published in the Star of India of Calcutta of April 4, 1939, about communal riots in Benares Hindu University. Raja Jwalaprasad divides the charges into nine heads and gives a reply "ad seriatim." It appears from the perusal of the Raja's reply that the writer in the "Star of India" indulged in gross misstatements and fabrications and raised the commmunal bogey among students of the University.

The Raja concludes: "Will the Mohammad Nauman please peruse this correct statement and state what amends he proposes to make for his mischievous and grossly incorrect statement which unjustly injured the reputation of a benevolent instituton, which is doing so much good both for Hindus and Muslims?"

### *Mr. Nalavade Arrested And Enlarged On Bail*

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 30.

Mr. G. M. Nalavade, a municipal corporator, was arrested by the city police yesterday under Sections 295 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, for offences alleged to have been committed in connection with the Gavali Talim Maruti temple, construction of which has been banned for two months by the District Magistrate by an order under Section 144, Cr. P.C.

Mr. Nalavade has been enlarged on bail.

# Kisan Workers' Conference

Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., member, Servants of India Society and Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, have issued the following statement to the Press:—

During the last session of the Bombay Legislature the Congress Ministry introduced three very important Bills dealing with Land Revenue, Rural Debt and Rent. All these Bills have been referred to their various Select Committees for consideration and report. These Reports will be presented to the Legislature when it meets again at Poona in the second week of July after consideration of which the Bills will be passed into laws.

As the subjects of the bills are of the utmost importance affecting as they will affect the life and welfare of 80 per cent of the population of this province it has been decided to call a representative meeting of all Kisan workers and all those interested in the well-being of the tiller of the soil, at Poona in the second week of May to consider the various clauses of these Bills with a view to forward constructive criticisms of the same to the government from the point of view of the peasant.

### *RADICALS IN CITY ORGANISE*

A branch of the League of Radical Congressmen initiated by Mr. M. N. Roy and others at Tripuri was formed in Bombay on Sunday. The decision was taken at a meeting of Radical Congressmen held at the office of the "Independent India."

Prominent amongst those who attended the meeting were Messrs. Rajaram Panday, Nagesh Shenoy, Madan Shetty, J. R. Shastri, V. B. Karnik, B. N. Ambardekar, Y. K. Konvikar, Dr. M. R. Shetty, and Mrs. Maniben Mulji.

The meeting elected an executive committee with Messrs J. R. Shastri and B. V. Marathe as secretaries.

The League will devote itself to Congress activities on the lines indicated in the Manifesto of the League. The office of the League will be situated at the office of the "Independent India," Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Girgaum, Bombay.

# *Gandhiji Indicts Jaipur Policy*

## Politicals Not Released Though Satyagraha Suspended

CALCUTTA, May 1.

**Mahatma Gandhi has released for publication in advance the following Note written by him for the forthcoming issue of "Harijan":—**

"The Jaipur Durbar Communique on the treatment of Sheth Jamnalalji and the other prisoners reads like a laboured defence of the 'status quo'. The question about Sheth Jamnalalji is simple. It is admitted that he is locked up in an out of the way place where the water is said to be 'heavy' according to the Indian notion.

It is admitted that the place is difficult of access. He has been given no companion. Why this isolation? Is he a dangerous character? Is he an intriguer? One can understand detention as he chose to defy the ban on his entry into his own birth place.

The authorities know that Shethji is an ideal prisoner. He believes in meticulous observance of jail discipline. It is cruel to isolate him as he has been isolated from the outside world.

The greatest want of prisoners is the companionship of their equals in thought, manners and customs. I suggest that without much ado he is transferred to a place which is easily accessible and healthy and where he is allowed company.

The special pleading with reference to the Satyagrahi prisoners in Lamba is much worse. They admit that the place selected for the incarceration is an old snake-infested fort. But they point out that in spite of the place being snake-infested no one has as yet been bitten by the reptiles! Must the Jaipur Durbar's conscience wait for snake bites before it is stirred to action?

It should be remembered that these prisoners were transferred to Lamba because they had the presumptiousness to hunger-strike for better treatment. The strike would have continued but for my intervention.

**Object Of Satyagrana**

The much larger question of the object of Satyagraha still remains unsolved. And yet it is not at all large. It is aimed at getting the Prajasangha recognised. The Durbar have laid down the impossible condition of recognition namely that its officials should not be members of any political organisation outside the State. Thus Sheth Jamnalalji himself could not remain President of the sangha because he is connected with the National Congress.

Satyagraha has been suspended at my instance in Jaipur as in many other States. It would not remain suspended for ever. I entertain the hope that the States concerned will placate the advanced and awakened section of their people. And I suggest to the Jaipur Durbar that they are going the wrong way by keeping them locked up even though their Satyagraha has been suspended. In any case what I must call the inhuman treatment of the prisoners including Sheth Jamnalalji might surely stop at once."—A.P.

### *TURKEY SUPPLIED WITH DEFECTIVE SHIPS*

### *Indemnity Being Offered In Compensation*

(From Our Own Correspondent).

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

Following the public indignation caused by the manner in which Turkish interests were flouted through the supply of defective German-built ships the German mission which has been sent is now endeavouring to give full satisfaction to the Turks.

An indemnity is being offered in compensation for the ships which were not built in time, and which Turkey prefers now not to receive, while those that have been supplied are to be put in thorough order. But the German ship scandal will not easily be forgotten.


"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

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# Ambedkar Challenges Gwyer Award

## Quotes Cases To Show "Recommendation" Is Not Command

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, in a legal analysis of the Gwyer Award says:—

The award given by Sir Maurice Gwyer on the dispute between the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel over the interpretation of the word "recommend" is not only of importance to the parties to the dispute but to the general public at large.

The parties to the award being bound by the award the question whether that interpretation is right or wrong may not be of much use to them. The same cannot however be said of the public. To them the question is still full of interest. It is true that the award is not a decision of a court or law. Yet it has behind it all the authority of so great a name as that of Sir Maurice Gwyer.

### *Last Word With Sardar*

For an intelligent appreciation of such principles it is necessary in the first place to state what the contention of the Thakore Saheb was and how it was disposed of by Sir Maurice Gwyer.

Sir Maurice Gwyer sums it up thus—"The gist of Thakore Saheb's argument is contained in the following sentence in the written case submitted on his behalf. 'It is obvious that the word 'recommend' itself clearly indicates that it (each name) is to be considered and it was open to the Thakore Saheb to reject any of the names on the ground, for instance, that any one of the names recommended was not a suitable person, was incapable or undesirable' ". This contention Sir Maurice Gwyer has not upheld.

He says "In my opinion the true construction . . is that the Thakore Saheb undertakes to appoint the persons whom Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may recommend and that he does not reserve to himself any discretion to reject those whom he does not approve. He is no doubt entitled to criticise the recommendations and to urge reasons for reconsidering them, but, unless it can be shown that any of the persons recommended is neither the subject nor the servant of the State, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is to have the last word."

### *Two Objections*

The ground for this conclusion and for the rejection of the Thakore Saheb's contention by Sir Maurice Gwyer are two. To use the words of Sir Maurice Gwyer himself, the first ground is that "no such proposition (as is contended for by the Thakore Saheb) can be based simply upon, the use of the word "recommend" which in itself does not necessarily imply anything of the kind. It may take its colour from the context and, accordingly, all the circumstances of the case must be taken into account."

The second ground is that the Thakore Saheb had not reserved to himself the power to consider the recommendation and therefore he had no discretion to reject the persons recommended by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Sir Maurice Gwyer has referred to the case Rex-vs.-Governors of Christs' Hospital reported in (1917) I.K.B. 19. But he does not rely upon it. He makes it quite clear as to why he refers to it. He says "I only refer to them for the purpose of showing that there is no single principle which regulates cases where one person recommends and another appoints." Indeed he has proceeded to give his decision on the footing that there is no "conclusive precedent for the purposes of the present reference ....."

### *Precedent And Principle*

With due deference I venture to say that there is a well established principle supported by a precedent which could be invoked in deciding this reference. Knott-vs-Cottee (2 Phil 192 equal to 41 E.R. 915) is the precedent I have in mind. The facts of the case can be very briefly stated.

'A' made a Will and appointed his wife, one Mr. Cottee and one Mr. Ibbettson executors and trustees and he also appointed these three as the guardians of his children. Further 'A' recommended that if his wife should die before his son should attain twenty-one, or before his daughters attain that age or marry, the surviving guardian or guardians should place his children, or such of them as should then be minors under the care of his cousin Mary Prior. 'A's' wife died and the children were placed under the care of Mary Prior by Mr. Cottee the surviving executor and testamentary guardian. The case proceeded on the assumption that the word recommend meant that a binding trust was created on the testamentary guardians so that Mr. Cottee was bound to appoint Mary Prior as the person to take care of the children.

### *Inherent Powers*

The issue was this—Did the recommendation take away all the powers of control belonging to Mr. Cottee as the testamentary guardian? In deciding this issue the Lord Chancellor (Lord Denman) said—"I have had frequent opportunities of considering the effect of words of recommendation. One was in a recent case in this Court, where the question was whether a recommendation by the testator that a certain person should be employed as receiver and manager of his property, gave that person any legal interest.

Another case was of Shaw-vs. Lawless, where the House of Lords laid it down as a rule which I have since acted upon, that, though recommendation may in some cases amount to a direction and create a trust, yet that, being a flexible term, if such a construction of it be inconsistent with any positive provision in the will, it is to be considered as a recommendation, and nothing more.

In that case, the interest supposed to be given to the party recommended was inconsistent with other powers which the trustees were to exercise; and those powers being given in unambiguous terms, it was held that, as the two provisions could not stand together, the flexible term was to give way to the inflexible term." Accordingly it was held that notwithstanding the fact that the recommendation was binding it did not take away the powers of control of Mr. Cottee as a testamentary guardian over the children.

### *Not Binding Direction*

The case is no doubt one relating to trust. But a trust is only another name for legal obligation and whether one speaks of recommendation creating a trust or creating a legal obligation it is just the same. That being so the case is relevant because it enunciates a very important rule relating to the interpretation of the word 'recommend'. As one can see from the judgment of Lord Denman the rule is that the word 'recommend' cannot be interpreted to mean a binding direction from which there is no escape if such an interpretation becomes inconsistent with the exercise of certain other positive powers vested in the person to whom the recommendation is made.

Now in the case of Thakore Saheb-vs. Vallabhbhai can it not be said that the position of the Thakore Saheb is the same as that of Mr. Cottee? Can it not be further said that like Mr. Cottee The Thakore Saheb also in his capacity as the Crown possesses certain positive powers, such as the power to appoint, reject or dismiss any person to or from any place If it is right to say that the Thakore Saheb stands in the same position as that of Mr. Cottee then how can one escape the conclusion that the rule to be applied in deciding the case of Thakore Saheb-vs. Vallabhbhai is the rule laid down in Knott-vs Cottee?

### *Another Authority*

There is also another authority Jhonson-vs. Rowlands (17 L. J. Ch. 438) which can be usefully referred to in this connection. In this case the question was the interpretation of the word recommend as used in a will. In the will the testator had said "I gave the same (a certain amount of money) to be disposed of in such a way as she shall think proper. But I recommend to her to dispose of 1/2 of it to her own relations." The legatee did not, dispose of the 1/2 to her own relations as recommended by the testator. Question was whether she could depart from the recommendation. The Court held that she could. To use the language of the judgement 'recommendation' may mean command. But it cannot mean command if it is inconsistent with the legal and equitable power of the person to whom the recommendation is made to depart from the recommendation.

It is true that the language of the letter written by the Thakore Saheb is different from the language of the Will in the Johnson vs. Rowlands. But supposing the letter written by the Thakore Saheb to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had been written in these terms. "We have a right to constitute the committee in a way we like. But you should recommend to us names of seven persons to be appointed on the committee and we shall appoint them." It is true that in the Thakore's case there is an agreement between him and Vallabhbhai while there was no such agreement between the legatee and her relations in Johnson vs. Rowlands. We are not however considering the question whether the agreement is binding on and enforceable against the Thakore Saheb which is made by him in his capacity as the Crown. That is a different question and raises important issues.

**Dr. V. N. Raghunath, D.Sc., who has been deputed by Mysore Govt. for higher studies in ceramics in Europe and America.**

### *The Absent Phrase*

The issue with which we are concerned is what is meant by the word 'recommend' and on this issue the case of Johnson vs. Rowlands seems to be on all fours with the case of Thakore Saheb vs. Vallabhbhai Patel. The absence of the words "We have a right to constitute the Committee in any way we like" in the letter of the Thakore Saheb to Vallabhbhai cannot I submit make any difference. Such words must be deemed to be present in every document executed by him as the Sovereign Ruler of Rajkot. Whether they are actually there or not the positive power of constituting the Committee at his pleasure is an inseparable incident of his position and run with him as part of the prerogative of the Crown. Nor does the fact that the Thakore Saheb in his letter did not reserve to himself the power to reject the recommendations of Mr. Vallabhbhai affect the situation.

The question is not whether the Thakore Saheb has reserved for himself the power to reject. The question is whether there is anything in the word 'recommend' which can be said to take away the Thakore's inherent powers of rejection which are always with him and which it was not necessary for him to save by any express stipulation. If this is so, the word 'recommend' cannot be given an interpretation different from the one given to it in these two cases.

### *Positive Powers*

In this as in the other two cases there are on the one hand positive powers of the Thakore Saheb which is an inflexible term and on the other there is recommendation which is always a flexible term. That being so according to the rule the flexible term must give way to the inflexible term. That is to say 'recommend' cannot mean direct or bind.

The case reported in (1917) I.K.B. 19 referred to by Sir Maurice Gwyer seems to be in conflict with the two cases I have referred to. But on a closer examination it will be seen that there is no conflict and the case is easily distinguishable. In 1917 (I) K.B. 19 the appointing authority was 'just' an appointing authority and no more. It had no positive powers which could be said to be in danger of being nullified by interpreting the word 'recommend' to mean a binding direction.

The rule as laid down in the two cases referred to by me seems to be that where there exist positive powers which are capable of being exercised independently, the word recommend cannot mean a binding direction, but where there are no positive powers it may have that meaning. In the two cases referred to by me there were positive powers and therefore the decision was that recommendation did not mean binding direction.

In the case referred to by Sir Maurice Gwyer there were no positive powers and therefore it was held that recommendation could mean a binding direction. The case of Thakore Saheb-vs-Vallabhbhai is one which in my opinion falls in the class under which the two cases cited by me fall and not under the class of cases reported in (1917) I.K.B. 19.

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# SECRET OF INDIA'S UNDYING LIFE

## Munshi Expounds Fundamental Essentials Of Culture

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, April 30.

"India will survive even after all the dictators in the world will have fought with one another and her culture will live through centuries as it has done in the past because it is based on the fundamental law of nature namely the Law of Moral Causation," said the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, delivering the inaugural lecture in the Spring Lecture Series which commenced for the 65th year this evening. Prof. Saletore of the Sir Parashurambhau College presided.

CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

"The Aryan culture has survived when other cultures like the Roman and the Greek have disappeared from the face of the earth. This was due, said, Mr. Munshi, mainly because of the moral values which Aryan culture attached to certain conceptions of life. Social institutions are often misunderstood for culture but there is a distinction between culture and civilization. Culture is not the mere apparatus of life. The civilization of India, that is, its technological and institutional equipment has varied or been borrowed from others from age to age. The bridges that span our rivers and mills which weave our cloth are not ours by invention but by adoption. They are the permanent possessions of mankind which influence culture no doubt, but do not constitute it.

"Culture," Mr. Munshi explained, "is to be found in the sense of continuity; in the consciousness of Indian unity; in the permanent values in which Aryans have always seen the fulfilment of life; in the ethical and idealistic absolutes which have moulded the Aryan outlook on the eternal questions.

IDEAL OF KULA.

One of the essential features of the Aryan culture was the ideal of the 'Kula' which has been worked into the rituals, ceremonies, beliefs and laws of the land. Through this ideal every person consciously and deliberately wills himself into a living unity with his male ancestors and descendants. Every woman captures the unity with her husband. She is not merely to be the mother of his children but is enjoined to identify her life with his, her breath is bound up with her husband's breath, her bones with his, her flesh with his. But these processes of identification are efforts of creative imagination not of physical reality. A man is an individual; by force of his will he becomes the member of a family coming down from a bygone ancestor. A woman is an individual; by creative imagination she becomes her husband's "half body." These may have been defects in these ideas but those who have known the women of this country know how by unconscious influence and conscious willing they have acquired complete identification with their husbands.

'ARYAVARTA.'

Another essential idea in the cultural unity of the country is the idea of "Aryavarta" meaning the sacred land where there is no sin and everything is pure and sacred. Behind all our activities lies this conception of our holy land, land of the Vedas, leavened by an abiding veneration for those who lived and died so that Aryavarta may live one, indivisible and eternal, giving a conscious unity of life and history. This value is achieved by associating Aryavarta with "Sanskrit," which according to Aryan values, is not merely a language perfect in structure and classic expression but a living embodiment of the cultural ideals of the race. Aryavarta is the land of the spirit, past glory, present inspiration and future greatness. It is not an objective reality but a psychological entity willed into existence by each cultural generation of Indians, knitting them all in an indestructible bond irrespective of time and place."

These ideas, Mr. Munshi averred, were not mere imposed fossilized notions but "every generation has captured these conceptions and lived upto them. Similarly the essential feature of Varnashram system, namely, the system of dividing society into inalienable interdependent classes such as (1) creative, intellectual and the idealistic, (2) the organisational and protective (3) producer and distributor of wealth and (4) class which renders essential services to society. Culture and intellect wedded to high idealism was allowed to dominate society but the interdependence postulated the possibility of harmonious co-ordination of these classes as the fundamental basis of stable social existence. To the conflicting claims of social life, the Aryan thought thus gave a new value through this system of Varnashram. This was the basic value of Aryan culture handed down from the ancient Vedic time to the modern Indian.

VITAL INGREDIENT.

In all these essentials the vital ingredient which Aryan culture contributed was the fundamental truth that the supreme law of life is not being what one is but becoming; becoming not by pressure of environments but by self-directed efforts of the imagination. This is the difference between other cultures and the Aryan culture. The law of becoming postulates the individual, as the fundamental pivot of Aryan culture. The individual, according to this law, must consciously and deliberately will to bring his imaginary absolute into existence; he must will to become it. But Aryan culture while teaching the law of becoming has also taught the Law of Moral causation. There is an unalterable sequence of cause and effect on which are based the five principles namely, truth, non-violence, non-stealing, non-waste and non-possession."

Explaining how non-violence has been introduced by Mahatma Gandhi in the political growth of India Mr. Munshi said that "he has only applied to the mass life and corporate activities what was formerly applied to the individual. Gandhiji has given strength and vitality to India by translating the "sutras" of the ancient sages into practical life of the country. He is one of those personalities which our culture throws up occasionally and who by their teachings and life lead us to the inexorable laws of nature in times of our trial."

Mr. Munshi fervently hoped that the only way to establish peace in the world lay in following the Law of Moral causation and the principles of truth and non-violence which were the instruments of securing the desired results. Truth he said was the unity between thought, word and deed, and non-violence was love. In these fundamental essentials of culture lies the secret of our undying life, in their triumph the only hope of humanity."

# Indian Students In Europe

## Federation Of Their Societies In London

### *R. PALME DUTT ADDRESSES A MIXED AUDIENCE ON INDIA'S FREEDOM MOVEMENT*

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, April 16.

This afternoon the third annual conference of the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe concluded after an interesting speech by Mr. R. Palme Dutt on the Indian situation. His speech was followed by a series of questions to him most of which referred to the events in Europe and the role that India will have to play in the event of a European war.

Mr. Dutt's audience consisted of those students, who believe in what is commonly called "Gandhian Philosophy". There were also many, who believe that the struggle in India should be considered on the lines of what is known as Trotskite policy; and of course we had a large gathering of those who accept the thesis of the Communist Party in India for the liberation of the Indian peoples. It was therefore not so easy for Mr. Dutt to satisfy all sections of views prevalent in his audience, although he undoubtedly had a preponderate house which was satisfied with his analysis of the Indians and International situation.

The conference passed a series of resolutions, perusal of some of them might interest your readers, particularly the student world, as to what their compatriots are doing and how they are thinking in Europe.

Miss Renoo Roy, Cambridge, was elected General Secretary for the current year. Mr. Arun Bose, Cambridge, has become the editor of the quarterly journal "Indian Students" and Dr. Dharia has been elected Treasurer

NATIONAL CONGRESS

(1) This conference records with great satisfaction the tremendous awakening in India during the last two years, and the enormous growth in strength and prestige of the Congress. It is keenly aware of the responsibility the National Congress has placed upon itself by adopting unanimously the resolution on National Demand and the fight of the States people.

The student and youth movements of our country, through their fight for their own rights and liberties, have to-day become an important section of the movement for national liberation.

The Kisan movement has grown in strength and is becoming increasingly conscious of its place in the wider National struggle.

The Trade Union movement has become more militant, united and organised, and is to-day an integral part of the anti-imperialist movement.

There is an unprecedented awakening among the people of the States. Their awakening has led to the consciousness, among both the people of the States and the people of British India, that their fight is one and inseparable. In view of these manifestations of the increasing consciousness of the people and the rapidly deteriorating international situation, this conference holds that the time is ripe for a bold advance towards complete freedom. Since the Provincial Autonomy, as is pointed out in the Tripuri resolution, affords no scope for development, and since its capacity for good is being exhausted rapidly, this conference considers that the Congress should call upon the people to prepare themselves for this bold advance; that all the radical and progressive elements in the country should, therefore, work in close harmony and co-operation and the efforts of all anti-imperialist organisations should converge in the direction of building a democratic India. An effective people's offensive, which is only possible under the united leadership of our great National Congress, will lead India to victory and freedom.

INDIAN STATES

(2) This conference, realising the extent to which the people in the States have been oppressed both economically and politically, congratulates them for their heroic fight for better conditions of life and for real representative government.

It is further convinced that the struggle of the people of the States is an integral part of the wider National struggle, and therefore, welcomes the Tripuri resolution on the States.

This conference believes that there can be no real settlement of the problem of the Indian States until the demands of the people are fully satisfied. It therefore urges all sections of the national movement to support actively the struggle of the people in the States until their victory is achieved.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

(3) This conference expresses its indignation against the policy of the Government of Bengal of still keeping a larger number of convicted political prisoners in gaols against the public opinion all over India. Considering that our national movement has reached a stage where the so called movement is an improbable phenomenon and also that these prisoners have themselves expressly adjured the path of terrorism, this conference most emphatically demands their immediate release and restoration of full civil liberty to them.

MENACE OF FASCISM

This conference views with great concern the rapid deterioration of the international situation. It strongly condemns the actions of the Fascist aggressors which have already in the past year meant the complete, if temporary, conquest of Czechoslovakia, the defeat of the great people of Spain, the conquest of Memel and the invasion of Albania.

This conference realises the world menace that Fascism represents. It recognises that wherever Fascism has come the deathknell of liberty has been sounded; that Fascism means for the students regimentation of thought and action, the restriction of education, the militarisation of social life and lastly the complete distortion of history, science and all other branches of learning.

This conference of Indian students affirms its belief in the ideals of freedom, democracy and peace, and recognising that these ideals are completely opposed to the ideals of Fascism, calls the attention of the students of the world to the urgent necessity of unity of all students to resist any further Fascist aggression.

Further this conference is convinced that this unity can only be achieved through the free cooperation of free peoples; that so long as nations are held in subjection by other nations, a true and firm unity of resistance against Fascism cannot be established; that an independent India would be a strong force for peace and a valuable addition to the collective peace system as outlined in the Haripura resolution of the Indian National Congress and finally that the students of metropolitan countries and the students of colonial countries, possessing as they do the same ideals of freedom, democracy and peace, should unite on the basis of the equality of all peoples of the world in order that real collaboration of free peoples can be achieved, for only thus can Fascism be stemmed, war averted and a free and peaceful world order established.

APPEAL TO THE STUDENTS

This conference calls upon all British student organisations to face up to the urgency of the present crisis; it maintains that the continuance in power of any reactionary imperialist government, like the Chamberlain Government, which has proved itself in the last eight years the ally of Fascism, is the surest guarantee for an even speedier advance of the aggressors; it holds that such a government which has supported and connived at the aggressions of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe because it wished to preserve its position in India and the Empire, must be thrown out if a real unity is to be established between the Indian and British peoples. In fact a policy of appeasement and alliance with Fascism in Europe is the logical counterpart of a policy of repression and exploitation in India.

Therefore this conference calls upon all British students to cooperate in ensuring the downfall of Chamberlain and the establishment of another government which will have as integral parts of its policy the decisions:

(1) to recognise India as a free and sovereign State, and

(2) to resist Fascist aggression in co-operation with other peace-loving nations.

This conference believes that only in this way can a real unity and equal collaboration between the peoples of India and Britain be achieved and the future of civilization secured.

CHINA AND SPAIN

This conference, recognising the value of the work done by the World Student Association, during the past year, sends its warm greetings to the Bureau of the World Student Association. It recommends to the Executive Council a continuation of the active participation of the Federation in the activities of the World Student Association, believing that this work is of tremendous importance in bringing together the progressive students of the world.

This conference sends its warm greetings to the students of China who are carrying the struggle against Fascism and Japanese militarism with such determination and heroism; it assures them of its support and of its firm conviction that the cause of peace and democracy, the cause of the Chinese people will ultimately triumph; further it notes with pride the work done by the Indian medical unit in China.

This conference sends its greetings to the students of Spain who have fought so magnificently for their independence and assures them of its firm belief that the victory of Fascism in Spain is but a temporary one, and that the Spanish people, and most of all the Spanish students will rise again and drive out the oppressors of their country.

ARAB STUDENTS

This conference sends its warm greetings to the students in the Arab countries; it welcomes the growing contact between India and Egypt, symbolised by the presence of the Wafd delegation at the session of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri.

This conference further applauds the struggle that the Arab students and people are waging for their independence and in particular hopes that in Palestine the Arabs and Jews will be able to come together to establish an independent democratic State.

This conference is of the opinion that the Fedind has an important function to perform among Indian students in this country and in the student and youth movement in Great Britain.

It is further of the opinion that the main activities of the Fedind are:—

(1) the defence of the rights and privileges of Indian students and the promotion of their interests through a strong Fedind embracing the majority of Indian students in this country and therefore capable of speaking in their name and expressing their demands;

(2) the establishment of closer contact between Indian students at different universities through an exchange of debating and sport teams, organisation of a summer school or camp and other social activities;

(3) the promotion of a fuller social life between Indian students and the students of Europe;

(4) the conduct of educational work on India among British youth and students, to popularise our demand for independence among them and to gain their support for our cause;

(5) active participation in the progressive international and national student and youth movements.

INDIAN STUDENTS

This conference welcomes the growing strength and unity of the All-India Students' Federation and congratulates it on the great strides it has made during the last year, particularly for its anti-illiteracy campaigns in the villages and hopes that a closer contact will be established and maintained with the A. I. S. F. in future.

BRITISH YOUTH

This conference welcomes the results of our co-operation with the British Youth Peace Assembly and our work in the student committee of the B. Y. P. A. and considers that such co-operation should be continued and increased. It sends fraternal greetings to the National Assembly of the B. Y. P A. to be held in May next and hopes that the different organisations represented on the B. Y. P. A. and at the Assembly will recognise the importance of an intensive study of the colonial problem because an understanding of this problem is of urgent importance to those who believe in defending effectively the principles of peace, democracy and social justice.

This conference notes with satisfaction the result of the participation of the Fedind in the National Parliament of Youth of Great Britain and congratulates the Indian delegates on their splendid work both in producing the memorandum on the Indian Independence Bill and the patient and thorough manner in which they took part in the discussions of the Parliament. It particularly welcomes the unanimous decision of the representatives of so many different youth organisations to support Indian Independence and to study the Indian problem.

This conference, in order to enable British youth to study the Indian problem and thus to enlist even greater and more real support for Indian Independence, recommends to the Executive Council of the Federation:

(1) to take adequate steps to follow up the work of the Parliament and to consider the possibility of an information conference for British youth in the summer and regional and local conferences in the autumn:

(2) to advise its constituent organisations to establish panels of speakers who can take an active part in the local Youth Parliaments that are being organised:

(3) to advise its constituent organisations to take an active part in the activities of the University Peace Councils and in the organisation and running of the study groups on colonial affairs.

# EXPULSION OF CONGRESS M.L.A.

### *Mr. K. Deshmukh Appeals To President For Justice*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, April 30.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has announced that Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, member of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, has been expelled from the Party. The decision is reported to have been taken at the recent annual meeting of the Party held at Jogeswari a Bombay Suburb.

It will be recalled that the M. P. C. C. on the recommendation of the Provincial Parliamentary Control Board took disciplinary action against Mr. Deshmukh suspending his name from the roll of the Congress Membership for two years. The action was a sequel to his alleged insubordination by refusing to resign the post of president of the Ahmednagar District Local Board as was alleged to have been mutually agreed.

Mr. Deshmukh is reported to have addressed a letter to the Congress President requesting him to redress his grievance.

## *BARODA CORONATION HONOURS*

BARODA, May 1

His Highness the Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar has conferred the Coronation honours on about fifty officials and non-officials of the Baroda State

The title of "Rajvallabh" has been given to Shrimant Mansingrao Ghorpade: "Rajmitra" to Sardar Vyankatrao Ghorpade, Nagarsheth Ratanlal Haribhakti, Sardar Appajirao More and Muhammadally Hararwala; and "Rajpriya" to Motilal Desai, Raghunath Chandrachud, Yeshwantrao Modak, Pranlal Nanavati, Pestonjee Contractor and Thakore Kesari Singh.—United Press.

## *A. I. C. C. CONCLUDES ITS LABOURS*

(Continued from page 14)

the Congress will be one of the resolutions to be moved in the A. I. C. C. to-day. The above resolution is in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Tripuri session regarding reform in the Congress machinery.

Other resolutions include one on "war danger" which reiterates the Congress policy and adds "The Congress is determined to oppose all attempts to impose war on India and use Indian resources in war without the consent of the Indian people."

The resolution further expresses complete disapproval of the recent amendment of the Government of India Act with a view to concentrating all power in the event of war emergency in the hands of the Central Government. It adds while the Congress is not interested as a rule in amendments to the India Act it cannot tolerate an amendment which strikes at the very basis of provincial autonomy. It concludes that provincial Governments are warned to be ready to carry out policy in respect of resisting the amendment to the Act as may be determined by the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee as the case may be.".

**When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was addressing the House on war resolution crowd outside the A.-I.C.C. pandal attempted to enter it and a scuffle ensued between the crowd and volunteers. Stones, brickbats, etc., were showered on the volunteers about half a dozen of whom received injuries on head and face.**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on war was seconded by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai without a speech.

WAR DANGER RESOLUTION PASSED

Mr. Bharadwaj moved an amendment to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on 'War Danger', but after assurances were given by Pt. Nehru, he withdrew the amendment.

The resolution was thereafter passed unanimously.

## *Clash Between Volunteers And Workers At A. I. C. C.*

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Six persons including the Quarter Master in charge of the volunteers, were injured following a clash between volunteers and workers, who had purchased two rupee visitors' tickets and were forbidden attendance to-day as a result of yesterday's incidents.—United Press.

## *ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO OUST INDIANS*

(Continued from Page 14)

prosecution witnesses have miserably failed so far. Flakes of gold discovered in compounds or street surroundings have in cases been found to have occurred due to pans and shovels brought from mines along with Police search or arrest parties. No 'prima facie' enquiries are made, no charge sheet is being framed. The deputation that went up from Dar-es-Salaam made representations to the effect that cases should be heard in the Mandated territory as that would leave the accused right of appeal to Belgium in Europe, whereas if they were heard in a court situated in Congo Belge, that right would not be available, Inspite of this, cases were heard at Costermansville in Congo Belge 170 Kilometres miles from the scene of alleged illicit trading and the actual residence of the arrested persons. The deputation also asked for release on bail of the detenus. Absence of the substantive official who could do this from his post was pleaded by the authorities for delay. Subsequently six of the detenus have been released on bail, but further action has been taken to arrest others. Even pregnant Indian women on the point of confinement have been ordered to leave their homes and shift for themselves without the aid of the principal member of the family.

FAKED EVIDENCE.

"At the first hearing of cases against three of the accused referred to have Narandas Manjee, a prosecution witness, deposed in open court that he was offered 20,000 francs and remission of sentence (he has been a prisoner in jail) if he would give evidence leading to the conviction of Indians. He also stated that while in prison he held a class for tutoring nearly eighty African prisoner-pupils in the art of bearing false witness. The scale of fees to be paid to a witness for securing the conviction of a European and an Indian was fixed at 15,000 francs and 10,000 francs respectively and for that of a native at 2,000 francs.

"The Indian Association, Dar-es-Salaam, the authors of memorandum, submit that these are serious things, grave infringements of the rights of British Indian national settled in Belgian territory, unwarranted violation of the terms of the Mandate and inhuman persecution. It is submitted that, as requested above, immediate steps should be taken to secure release on bail, fair trial and resumption of normal life.

RECIPROCAL MEASURES.

"Failing success from normal representations the possibility of reciprocal treatment for Belgians settled in India, the imposition of fiscal, commercial and social barriers against the import of Belgian goods, representations to the Permanent Mandates Commission, Sanctions under the League Covenant, the stationing of an Indian diplomatic representative and other measures of similar nature may have to be considered. It is not considered advisable to propose any measures here till the Government of India have had an opportunity of acquainting themselves fully with the situation and coming to certain preliminary conclusions. Measures for the permanent protection of Indian Nationals may be, therefore, fully discussed with the deputation that will be visiting India and waiting upon the Government in Simla shortly and also with the leaders of Indian opinion."

# CORPORATION AND LITERACY CAMPAIGN

## Question Of Monetary Help Referred To Law Committee

**THE QUESTION OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION RENDERING ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE IN THE MATTER OF ROOTING OUT ILLITERACY FROM THE CITY WAS DISCUSSED BY THE CITY FATHERS AT SOME LENGTH YESTERDAY. MR. B. N. KARANJIA, MAYOR, PRESIDED.**

Mr. M. V. Donde moved a resolution in this connection that the Schools Committee and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the Literacy Campaign Committee should be given all facilities in their laudable endeavours.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Corporation in this connection that instructions had already been given to heads of departments to ensure that all possible assistance be rendered to the Literacy Campaign Committee in the matter of conducting classes during spare hours.

MONETARY HELP.

Dr. Cursetji was of opinion that the Corporation should not be expected to render financial assistance to the Literacy Campaign Committee. Barring monetary help, the Corporation could render every possible help in the matter of the removal of illiteracy.

Speaking on behalf of the Schools Committee, Mr. R. A. Gole, its Chairman, said that the question had been considered by the Schools Committee, which had decided to help the literacy movement. This help, however, did not include financial assistance. If Mr. Donde wished that the Corporation should render monetary help, then it would be necessary to point out that such a proposal could not be accepted.

CONGRESS VIEW.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, leader of the Congress Party, said that as the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Schools Committee had already explained, the Corporation was rendering to the Literacy Campaign Committee whatever assistance was possible. Unless Mr. Donde wished that something more than what was already being done, should be given by way of assistance to the Literacy Campaign Committee, there was no necessity for the resolution which had been moved.

Mr. A. P. Sabavalla said that the view taken by the Congress Party on the question was a correct one. As the Commissioner had already pointed out, all possible help would be rendered to the Literacy Campaign Committee. So there was no need for the resolution which he urged the mover to withdraw.

BEYOND PURVIEW?

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment that the whole question be referred to the Law Committee as, in his opinion, the rendering of financial assistance for the cause of adult education was beyond the purview of the Corporation.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The Corporation also accepted a resolution moved by Mr. I. S. Patel that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals for reserving suitable sites in "F" and "G" wards as recreation grounds, play-grounds or parks, setting aside some of them exclusively for women.

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# Latest Commercial News

## N. Y. COTTON TWELVE POINTS UP

## Dull And Easier Feeling In London Stocks

### *METALS VERY STEADY*

BOMBAY, May 1.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

**As Liverpool Cables showed uncertainty there appeared hesitant feeling in New York cotton but subsequently the sentiment improved on better stocks which induced fairly good buying.**

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**

**Most of the sections were dull and easier. Internationals and oils after being weaker became steadier on cessation of recent offerings.**

## *COTTON*

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

| | New York, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.12 |
| To-day's opening | 8.10 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 8.24 |
| Difference | +12 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

| | Liverpool, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.43 |
| To-day's opening | 4.42 |
| Difference | —01 |
| To-day's closing | 4.47 |
| Difference | +04 |

**BROACH EXPECTATION**

| | |
|---|---|
| April May 1939 | Rs. 156-12 |
| July August 1939 | Rs. 155-8 |
| April May 1940 | Rs. 149-8 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 1

The New York cotton market was hesitant following uncertain Liverpool cables but subsequently it developed better sentiment on better stocks which induced fairly good buying.

The trading in July commenced at 8.10 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered May liquidation but later good support developed and prices rallied briskly under scattered buying and trade calling with the rate rising to 8.15.

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, May 1

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 155 and then slightly improved to Rs. 155-4. After receding to Rs. 154-10, Broach was finally quoted at Rs. 154-12.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 1

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.41/8.40) 8.38/8.35
July (8.18/8.17) 8.10/8.10
October (7.78/7.78) 7.63/7.63

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 1

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.64) 4.67
American July (4.43) 4.45
Egyptian May (6.29) 6.18
Egyptian July (6.33) 6.32

### LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 1

**TEAS**

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

**JUTE**

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£29 11/16 sellers) £30 1/2 paid and buyers
Dunlop May (£32 1/2) £34
Lightning May (£29 3/4) £33

**RUBBER**

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 7/8 paid and buyers
Forward July September (8 1/8 value) 8 1/16 paid and sellers

**SEEDS**

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

**METALS**

Tin (£223 3/4 buyers £224 sellers. Barely steady) £225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Firm
Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Firm) £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 1

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 41 1/2) dol 41 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/4) dol 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/2) dol 45 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

## *EXCHANGES*

### CROSS RATES

**T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON**

| | New York, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68 1/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68 1/8 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.68 1/8 |

**T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK**

| | London, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68.13 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68.12 |
| To-day's closing | 4.68.13 |

**T. T. LONDON ON PARIS**

| | London, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 176.73 |
| To-day's opening | 176.71 |
| To-day's closing | 176.71 |

### *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, May 1

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and moved within very narrow range owing to little speculative interest.

Franc opened at 176.71 and remained at that level with operators shewing very little interest.

**CROSS RATES**

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.203) 13.201
New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.99
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (88.97) 88.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

**BULLION**

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (20 1/8d.) 20 3/16d.

**DISCOUNTS**

3 months 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent
6 months (2 to 2 per cent) 2 to 2 per cent

### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 1

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Indian and speculators' moderate demand. Small offerings. Market steady".

**LONDON SILVER**

| | London, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Spot | (20 1/8d) 20 3/16d +1/16 |
| Forward | (19 15/16d) 20d+1/16 |

**LONDON GOLD**

| | London, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per ounce | (£7-8-6) £7-8-6. |

### BOMBAY BULLION

#### Latest Quotation

**SILVER**

| | Bombay, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 52 15 6 |
| Silver Vaishakh | 52 15 6 |
| Silver Jeth | 52 14 3 |

**GOLD**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold ready | 36 15 9 |
| Gold Vaishakh | 37 0 3 |
| Gold Jeth | 37 0 6 |
| Sovereign | 23 11 6 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

| | Bombay, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 3 5 6 |
| Wheat September | 3 7 3 |
| Linseed May | 5 3 9 |
| Linseed September | 5 5 9 |

### *Liverpool Wheat*

Liverpool, May 1

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May (old) at 52 1/4d. The market was fairly active on scattered support influenced by week-end sale of Australian cargo but subsequently the trading quietened down.

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 1

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, April 20, £79 1/4
Friday, April 21, £79 1/4
Monday, April 24, £79 1/2
Tuesday, April 25, £79 1/4
Wednesday, April 26, £79 1/4
Thursday, April 27, £79 1/4
Friday, April 28, £79 1/2

### *INDIAN LOANS*

London, May 1
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£78) £79 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£107 1/4) £106 1/4 Ex Div.
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £96 3/4

**AUSTRALIAN LOANS**

5 per cent 1945/55 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

**BRITISH FUNDS**

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£65 7/8) £65 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£91 1/2) £91 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £103
5 per cent Funding Loan (£103) £103 1/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 1/4) £90 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 3/8) £103 3/8

### *LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*

London, May 1

London Stock Exchange was generally devoid of interest.

Giltedged securities came under some pressure with trading otherwise dull. Three and half per cent was quoted at £79 1/4 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

**INDUSTRIALS**

Standard Motors (16-0) 15-4 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (58-3) 58-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-6) 29-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £21
Dunlop Rubber (25) 25
Unilever Ordinary (33-6) 33
Ford Motors (16-10 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43) £42 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-9) 93-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (124-4 1/2) 121-10 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (£19 3/4) £19 3/4
Distillers (88-6) 88-6
British Dyers (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
British Celanese (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (31-0) 31-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-3) 24-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-6
Inter Nickel (dol 50 3/8) dol 48 3/8
Indian Irons (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

**TEA SHARES**

Assam (16-0) 16-0
Donaro Tea (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Empire of India (20) 20

**JUTE**

Barnagore (£11) £10 3/4

**RUBBER SHARES**

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 25

**MINING SHARES**

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12) £12
East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 46-3
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

**MINE SHARES**

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 1/16
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 66-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (85) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

**OIL SHARES**

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (82-6) 81-3
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-3) 7-6
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 5/8) £32 7/8

**RAILWAY SHARES.**

Great Western Ordinary (£25) £25
London Midland Ordinary (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2) £2
London Southern Def (£12 7/8) £12 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £113
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, May 1

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 53 1/2d.

### *Chicago Wheat*

Chicago, May 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.73 1/4. The market was active on scattered local and foreign enquiry influenced by the steadiness of outside markets and unfavourable weather news with the rate later rising to 0.73 7/8.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Jute And Sugar Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, May 1

On the Stock Exchange, the prevailing International nervousness was responsible for a dull start with prices in most groups drifting lower, though at the close a steadier tendency was occasionally noted. Giltedged securities were easier. Kaffirs were in the early stages depressed on Cape selling but became finally steadier. Industrials were mainly lower.

Among commodities Jute was strong in response to Calcutta where drought continues and speculative selling ceased. Sugar was firm and active on good covering demand and sellers were reserved.

Wall Street opened barely steady.

### CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Speculatives And Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, May 1

Jutes ruled steady after the week-end but volume of business resulted was rather of restricted scale. Coals revealed no fresh feature Teas dull and lifeless.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron Steel and other speculative issues opened steady after the week-end and continued so throughout the day and only limited business was passing. Government securities were steady.

The closing rates are:—

Government securities: Two and three-fourths per cent loan 1948/52 96; three and half per cent G P 92/8; three per cent loan 1941 101/10; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 101/5; four per cent loan 1960/70 108/12 small lot; four per cent loan 100/14.

Banks: Reserve 108; Imperial conty 362; four per cent loan 1943 106/14

Railway: Howrah Sheakhala 67/8.

Cotton: New Victoria ord as. 12;

Coals: Bengal 288/8; Bhalgora 372; Burrakur 11 small lot; Ghusick and Muslia 2/8; Mundulpoor 7; New Tetturya 1/13; Satpukuria and Asansol as. 10; Union 25.

Jutes: Barnagore 148; Howrah 52/15.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/8; Indian Copper 1/14; Rhodesia Copper 1/1; Tavoy Tin 1/5; Dalmia Cement ord 10/3; Indian Iron and Steel 23/6; Steel Corpn ord 11; ditto pref 93/8/2; B I Corpn 2/7; ditto pref 139/8; Calcutta Trams ord 16/8 small lot; Moradabad Water Supply 3/8 ct; Indian Paper Pulp 98/8 ct; Orient Paper 5/6; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 'C' Share 183 c div; Midnapore Zemindary 63/12; Borooah Timber 9 odd lot; India General Navgn ord 93; Dauracherra Tea 8/4.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100; three and quarter per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 100 small odd lot; five and half per cent 1936/45/55 Ramnugger Cane and Sugar First Mortgage 104.—A. P.

### WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Power and Light dol 5 Pfd. A | 33 |
| American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd. | 15 |
| Electric Bond Common | 7 3/4 |
| Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd. | 55 |
| Amr. Tel. and Tel. | 156 1/4 |
| Western Union Telg. | 18 1/2 |
| New York Central | 14 |
| Texas Corporation | 36 3/4 |
| Amrex Corporation | 20 7/8 |
| American Tobacco 'B' | 81 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 72 |
| Consolidated Oil | 7 3/8 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 16 |
| Socony | 11 7/8 |
| Alaska Juneau | 8 |
| United States Steel | 45 3/4 |
| United States Steel Pref. | 107 1/4 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 55 |
| Crucible Steel | 27 |
| Ludlum Steel | 17 |
| National Steel | 39 |
| Republic Steel | 15 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 23 3/4 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 45 3/4 |
| Chrysler Motors | 64 |
| General Motors | 41 3/4 |
| General Electric | 33 7/8 |
| Boeing Airplane | 21 |
| Allis Chalmers | 32 |
| Chase National Bank | 29 1/4 |
| National City Bank | 22 3/4 |

Turnover 170,000 shares. Think advisable to buy on weak spots.

### *Produce Receipts*

| | Bombay, May 1 |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,754 cwts |
| Linseed | 16,702 cwts |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 138 cwts |
| Gingellyseed | 69 cwts |
| Poppyseed | 34 cwts |
| Groundnuts | 4,516 cwts |
| Castorseed | 421 cwts |
| Rice | 34,988 cwts |
| Myrabollams | 1,953 cwts |
| Cottonseed | 1,543 cwts |
| Gram | 2,312 cwts |
| Joowar | 462 cwts |
| Bajree | 102 cwts |

### ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

17th Week (ended April 29th)—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1937 | 12,567,700 |
| 1938 | 14,467,100 |
| 1939 | 13,722,500 |

Total for 17 Weeks (1st January to date)—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1937 | 200,965,300 |
| 1938 | 241,405,900 |
| 1939 | 231,726,600 |

A stove-maker complains that the B B C weather forecasts always say that milder weather is coming.

And that, of course, means a frost.

## All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 1—

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max | Temperature Min. | Rainfall Past 24 Hours | Rainfall Total Since 1st April | Rainfall Difference to Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 105 | 70 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Amraoti | 108 | 77 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Akola | 107 | 77 | — | 0.6 | +0.4 |
| Ahmedabad | 102 | 73 | — | - | |
| Ajmer | 97 | 81 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Ambala | 103 | 76 | — | 0.4 | —0.2 |
| Allahabad | 108 | 82 | — | 0.4 | +0.3 |
| Benares | 108 | 82 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Bareilly | 105 | 77 | — | — | —0.3 |
| BOMBAY | 89 | 77 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Bangalore | 91 | 69 | — | 6.1 | +4.7 |
| Bhopal | 100 | 77 | — | — | — |
| Baroda | 102 | 71 | — | — | — |
| Belgaum | 98 | 67 | — | 0.4 | —1.2 |
| Bahawalpore | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bijapur | 103 | 73 | — | 0.5 | —0.2 |
| Bellary | 102 | 80 | — | 1.3 | +0.5 |
| Bhavnagar | 102 | 72 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Chittagong | 91 | 78 | — | 3.9 | —2.0 |
| Calcutta | 104 | 82 | — | 16. | —0.4 |
| Cuttack | 105 | 79 | — | 0.2 | —1.0 |
| Cawnpore | 108 | 79 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Calicut | 92 | 81 | — | 6.9 | +3.5 |
| Colombo | 87 | 81 | T | 11.6 | +1.9 |
| Cheerapunji | 75 | 64 | 0.3 | 26.2 | —3.1 |
| Cocanada | 100 | 83 | — | 0.5 | —0.1 |
| Cochin | 88 | 77 | 0.6 | 11.9 | +7.0 |
| Dehra Dun | 98 | 66 | — | 0.3 | —0.4 |
| Delhi | 102 | 73 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Dehra I. Khan | 94 | 74 | — | 0.6 | —0.2 |
| Darjeeling | — | — | — | — | — |
| Desa | 105 | 69 | — | — | — |
| Dalhousie | — | — | — | 3.0 | —0.5 |
| Fort Sandeman | 78 | 54 | — | 1.0 | —0.2 |
| Gorakhpur | 109 | 79 | — | 0.1 | —0.3 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 105 | 83 | 0.1 | 0.9 | —0.2 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 103 | 78 | — | — | — |
| Indore | 99 | 72 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jhansi | 103 | 76 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jubbulpore | 107 | 73 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Jacobabad | 100 | 69 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Jaipur | 99 | 76 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Karwar | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karachi | 84 | 76 | — | 0.1 | —0.1 |
| Kodaikanal | 68 | 56 | — | 5.7 | +1.3 |
| Khandwa | 104 | 77 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Lucknow | 106 | 72 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Ludhiana | 103 | 74 | — | 0.4 | —0.5 |
| Lahore | 103 | 65 | — | 0.1 | —0.4 |
| Lyallpur | 100 | 65 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Multan | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mysore | 94 | 70 | — | 2.1 | —0.5 |
| Madras | 99 | 82 | — | 5.2 | +4.7 |
| Marmagoa | 87 | 79 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Malegaon | 104 | 74 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Mussoorie | 78 | 57 | — | 0.5 | —0.7 |
| Mahableshwar | 83 | 66 | — | 0.7 | —0.7 |
| Murree | 60 | 56 | T | 3.9 | —1.2 |
| Mount Abu | 85 | 68 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Masulipatam | 93 | 83 | — | 0.1 | —0.5 |
| Mandalay | 104 | 83 | — | 0.7 | —0.7 |
| Mangalore | 91 | 78 | — | 5.0 | +3.7 |
| Meerut | — | — | — | — | —0.4 |
| Mercara | 81 | — | — | 1.4 | —1.3 |
| Nagpur | 111 | 76 | — | 0.3 | —0.3 |
| Ootacamund | 69 | 53 | 0.1 | 3.3 | +0.5 |
| Patna | 107 | 83 | —2 | 0.1 | —0.2 |
| Peshawar | 85 | 66 | — | 0.7 | —1.2 |
| Poona | 96 | 71 | — | 0.1 | —0.4 |
| Pachmarhi | 96 | 78 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Port Blair | 87 | 76 | T | 3.1 | +0.7 |
| Quetta | 75 | 39 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Ranchi | 102 | 75 | — | 0.5 | —0.5 |
| Rawalpindi | 91 | 64 | — | 1.6 | —0.4 |
| Rangoon | 98 | 77 | — | 3.2 | +1.4 |
| Ratnagiri | 87 | 77 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Rajkot | 104 | 73 | — | — | — |
| Sialkot | 100 | 74 | — | 0.9 | —0.1 |
| Srinagar | 70 | 46 | — | 2.6 | —1.3 |
| Sholapur | 107 | 75 | — | 0.4 | — |
| Shillong | 79 | 61 | — | — | —5.6 |
| Simla | 71 | 58 | — | 1.4 | —0.6 |
| Surat | 93 | 76 | — | — | — |
| Salem | 99 | 80 | — | 3.7 | +3.8 |
| Trichinopoly | 101 | 82 | — | 5.6 | +3.9 |
| Trivandrum | 89 | 80 | 0.2 | 6.9 | +2.3 |
| Vizagapatam | 89 | 81 | — | — | —0.7 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.9 degrees 1.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.9 degrees 0.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of aneroid instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 6,220 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 8 hrs. 38 mts. I.S.T. on Sunday, the 30th April 1939.

# *SHIPPING NEWS*

**ARRIVED**
Bombay, May 1

T Morrison ss Nizam of 3334 reg tons, Captain M J McLure arrived from Rangoon via Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain M Mori arrived from Karachi with cotton scrap iron and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Lindenfels of 5193 reg tons, Captain A Foeke arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Tasmania of 2684 reg tons, Captain H C Roder arrived from Yokohama via Kolachel and Travancore with cargo of ilmenite ore.

**SAILED**

L Dreyfus ss Federiko Glavic of 3292 reg tons, Captain I Ivan sailed for Port Said for orders with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Eihuku Maru of 4292 reg tons, Captain K Ohtoh sailed for Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo

**LOADING**

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-5-39.

S S Warfield (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Nagina (M M) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Gamaria (M M) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Barjora (M M) for Karachi, Kathiawar and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Jalarashmi (Sc S N) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta.

S S City of Eastbourne (F F C) for American Ports via Calcutta, Colombo Madras and Rangoon.

### STEAMERS IN DOCKS

#### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 1

2 C/Melbourne 4125 Karachi 4-5 K Nixon
3 Bhutan 2912 China/Japan 30-4 M M
4 Tasmania 2684 Karachi 2-5 Volkart
6 Halizones 3137 Kathiawar Ports 3-5 J Finlay
8 King Edga, 2694 Shanghai N F. M. M
9 Lindenfels 5193 Karachi 3-5 L Edwards
11 Federiko Glavic 3292 Port Said 1-5 L Dreyfus
12 Cilica 6577 Karachi 4-5 Anchor Line
13 Kenya 4646 Durban 10-5 M M
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 5-5 L Edwards
17 Nagato Maru 4325 Singapore 3-5 N Y Kaisha

#### VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 4-5 M M
5 Bandra 1893 Busra 3-5 M M
6 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 4-5 Merchant S N
7 Eihuku Maru 4292 Karachi 1-5 O S K Kaisya
6 Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 2-5 Merchant S N
12/14 Orna 4030 Calcutta 4-5 M M

#### PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Nizam 3334 Rangoon 3-5 T Morrison
F Jalarashmi 2681 Calcutta N F Scindia S N
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

### Steamers Expected

**FROM LONDON**
Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N
Katori Maru 7-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
**FROM LIVERPOOL**
Cilicia 28-4-39 Anchor Line
**FROM HAMBURG**
Aagtekerk 19-5-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 9-5-39 L Edwards
**FROM NEW YORK**
Atlanta City 4-5-39 M M
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell
**FROM OSLO**
Sumatra 6-5-39 L Edwards
**FROM TRIESTE**
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
**FROM GENOA**
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
**FROM CHINA AND JAPAN**
Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 2-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Somali 7-5-39 P and O S N
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha
**FROM BASRA**
Bankura 4-5-39 M M
Vasna 6-5-39 M M
**FROM RANGOON**
Barjora 3-5-39 M M
Jalakrishna 7-5-39 Scindia S N
Jalavihar 5-5-39 Scindia S N
Nirvana 8-5-39 M M
**FROM SYDNEY**
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
**FROM DURBAN**
Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M
**FROM BASSIEN**
Winkfield 5-5-39 M M
Ikinda 6-5-39 M M
**FROM MOULMEIN**
Hatarana 29-4-39 M M
**FROM KARACHI**
Vita 4-5-39 M M
Warfield 2-5-39 M M

### Sailing Dates

**FOR LONDON**
Halizones 2-5-39 J Finlay
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
Strathaden 29-4-39 P and O S N
**FOR LIVERPOOL**
City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line
**FOR GERMANY**
Kybfels 5-5-39 L Edwards
**FOR NEW YORK**
Pres. Adams 6-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell
**FOR TRIESTE**
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
**FOR GENOA**
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
**FOR CHINA AND JAPAN**
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

Nagatomaru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Katori Maru 8-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya
Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N
Bhutan 30-4-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
**FOR SYDNEY**
Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N
**FOR BASRA**
Bandra 3-5-39 M M
Varela 4-5-39 M M
**FOR DURBAN**
Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M
**FOR RANGOON**
Nizam 3-5-39 T Morrison
**FOR BANGKOK**
Graciosa 29-4-33 F F Campbell
**FOR JEDDAH**
Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison
**FOR CALCUTTA**
Orna 4-5-39 M M
**FOR KARACHI**
Vita 6-5-39 M M
Eihuku Maru 1-5-39 O S K Kaisya
Cilicia 4-5-39 Anchor Line
Lindenfels 4-5-39 L Edward
City of Melbourne 4-5-39 K Nixon

**B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES**
S S City of Kobe 27-4-39
S S Eihuku Maru 28-4-39
S S Vita 28-4-39
S S Howra 28-4-39
S S Ranchi (boats) 28-4-39
S S Bhadravati 28-4-39
S S Halizones 28-4-39
S S City of Melbourne 28-4-39
S S Bhutan 29-4-39
S S Bandra 29-4-39
S S Haideri 29-4-39
S S Netravati 29-4-39
S S Irrawadi 29-4-39
S S Hatarana 1-5-39
S S Hudiskvall 1-5-39

**EXPORTS**

S S Cilicia for Liverpool; 25 bales wool raw F Janmohmed; 9 bales wool raw H A Mahomed; 150 bales wool raw C Lister; 90 bales wool raw M Umersey. 500 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 75 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 125 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons; 1232 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 1232 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 2590 groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Manchester: 125 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 170 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovandas; 250 bales cotton raw B Mavji; 100 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For Glasgow: 100 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 1232 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 28 bales cotton waste 25 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal.

For Antwerp: 150 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 50 bales hemp M Nissim; 200 bags fennel end S M Rajgor.

For Stockholm: 17 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Gothenburg: 28 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 35 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 19 bales cotton waste Champaklal.

For Bilbao: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Eastbourne for New York: 100 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation.

For Montreal: 79 bags celery seed Thos Cook and Son.

S S Bhutan for Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S King Edgar for Shanghai: 1400 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 200 bales cotton raw K Poonja.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw K Vishram; 100 bales cotton raw Suleman; 100 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 200 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons.

For Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw M S Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales cotton raw P Hirachand; 100 bales cotton raw P Madhavni; 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

**IMPORTS**

S S Jalaganga Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Moulmein: 22850 bags rice; 349 pcs teak posts; 1578 pcs teak planks; 11229 bundles teak scantlings; 24303 pcs teak scantlings; 1293 pcs j w scantlings; 350 bags paddy: 1456 cases cone jaggery; 128 tins cone jaggery; 450 baskets cone jaggery; 327 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon: 5684 bags rice.

S S Howra Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Rangoon: 44820 bags rice; 154 bags white beans; 223 pcs teak squares; 80 cases cutch; 372 bags betelnuts; 438 bars p g lead.

From Quilon: 160 bundles soft wood batteries.

From Cochin: 1494 bundles coir yarn; 53 bundles coir rope.

From Cannanore: 74 nos white cedar slabs.

S S City of Auckland Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd from New York: 54 pkgs auto parts; 60 cases batteries; 393 pkgs wheels; 2500 drums kerosene; 480 drums lubg oil; 50 rolls roofing paper; 360 cases flit; 46 cases nujol; 87 loose rubber tyres; 47 kits printing ink; 65 pkgs corn flakes; 350 bales over issue newspapers; 200 bales old newspapers; 45 cases ctn remnants; 480 bags pearl starch; 130 pkgs dyestuff; 96 bundles medicines; 200 ctns adow matter; 117 bs fertilizers.

From St. John: 139 pkgs auto parts; 54 bxs auto parts.

From Philadelphia: 145 drums lubg oil; 75 rolls roofing paper.

From Liverpool: 273 pkgs cottons; 316 cases whisky; 206 pcs stl boiler and flue tubes; 236 bundles stl boiler and flue tubes; 317 pkgs broken tiles; 156 brls coal pitch; 50 lse stl axles; 364 lse stl tyres; 200 bundle sstl sheet middles; 659 bundles stl hoops; 63 cases insulators; 139 bundles cycle rims; 50 c/w pneum covers; 80 bales coloured exhausted cloves; 97 casks iron ore; 273 cases machinery; 283 bales old newspapers; 361 bundles black steel hoops; 51 bags chrome split waste; 150 cases safety fuse; 100 loose rly waggon buffers; 221 

# Bombay Chief Seller On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

## LARGE TEXTILE SALES IN U. S. A.

### Excitement Over Legality Of Export Subsidy

**BOMBAY, May 1.**

**After six years of experimentation and the expenditure of more than dollars 1,000,000,000 by the Federal Government, the huge cotton surplus remains one of the outstanding economic problems. Based on the number of proposals and now the export subsidy is under consideration at Washington but still the opinion appears confused.**

**PROBLEM OF CARRYING COST**

**With the United States Government having invested some dollars 600,000,000 in 11,250,000 bales of cotton which is costing dollars 45,000,000 annually to carry and the probability that these stocks will be increased from the crop just started, the vastness of the problem involved becomes apparent immediately.**

**PROPOSAL OF EXPORT SUBSIDY**

**Senator Bankhead proposed export subsidy of two cents on seven million bales of this year's crop, but there is excitement regarding its legality.**

**GROWING STRONG OPPOSITION**

**There is strong growing opposition to subsidy and the outcome is uncertain. Present conflict of congressional opinion is mainly between protagonists of high domestic price and low subsidised export price and advocates of increased adjustment payments on the whole 1939 crop.**

Bombay, May 1.

Bombay was a seller of May option on Saturday on the New York cotton market where at present there is some excitements regarding the legality of the export subsidy as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriations Bill, this aspect has been seriously questioned and opposition is growing and the moment the markets are confused.

The New York cotton market opened steady and under trade and local demand for distant deliveries, the market was steady and absorbed Liverpool selling. Week's textile sales in U.S.A. amounted to double the present output. Later on prices declined further on increased foreign selling and local realising.

At the opening July was quoted 3 points down at 8.17 but under scattered buying improved 2 points from the opening level and July was quoted 8.19 which was highest level. Later on there was increased general selling and prices declined to 8.12 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 9.12 per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices advanced sharply in response to the latest compromise on the export subsidy plan, which though bearishly construed abroad, was bullishly interpreted here on expectations that it would maintain domestic prices above the loan level for the new season. The plan, however, is facing determined opposition to export subsidy in principle. Moreover the original Smith Bill still has backers while the other proposals are favoured by special groups. The outcome of the new plan is therefore highly uncertain. Nevertheless old crops are firm on the conviction that no loan cotton will be available this year. Should the new plan be enacted or loans continued, new crops are considered to be underpriced. However, enough support still exists for domestic subsidies or allotments which would lower actual cotton prices to make price outlook for the new crop highly debatable.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.90 per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 4.41. There was local support in sympathy with firmer overseas advices and trade calling but traders were hesitant pending concrete Washington developments. Later on there was scattered week-end liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 5.01d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was and Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points down while Uppers futures closed 2 to 4 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with Sakels futures 4 to 2½ points down and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 4 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. July Highest (10-11 a.m.) | 8.19—01 |
| N. Y. July Lowest (12 noon) | 8.12—08 |
| Liverpool July Highest | 4.46+04 |
| Liverpool July Lowest | 4.43+01 |

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market narrow and undecided. Impossible to anticipate future trend until outcome Congressional debates on Bankhead export subsidy plan known. Present conflict of Congressional opinion is mainly between protagonists of high domestic price and low subsidised export price and advocates of increased adjustment payments on whole 1939 crop. Both plans present great difficulties and nothing appears certain except that a mandatory loan will again operate this year. A variable export subsidy if established would completely disorganise futures trading.

New York.—No important developments in Washington. Unless unfavourable political developments market looks somewhat higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Export subsidy strongly opposed bill meeting obstacles. Domestic subsidy widely recommended. Early loan releases unlikely. Weekly cloth sales well above production. Expect firm market especially old crop."

(2) "Moderate amount may liquidation. Brazilian hedge selling. Rather less demand."

## WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 1

Slightly warmer, scattered showers in North Carolina. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy, warmer weather needed in entire Belt.

## DULL CONDITIONS ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta April 28:—

The local Stock market has been very dull during the week under review. The international political situation dominates the world markets and as the same is not further clarified as a result of Herr Hitler's address to Reichstag. The speech is less violent than had been feared but at the same time the significance of the speech discussions. We believe the business world is now the happier by recent political developments in Europe. The hesitant tone in all the leading commodity and manufactured goods markets will be a conspicuous feature and it remains to be seen if any amelioration in the condition is in sight within near future. There will be off and on rise and fall in the markets in accordance with international political developments.

JUTE.

This section has been adversely affected by the meteoric rise in the price of raw jute. The nine porter hessians prices did not register a corresponding rise through the prices hardened up to Rs. 10/2 from Rs. 9/12. The close was in the region of Rs. 10, Raw Jute price shot up to Rs. 61 from Rs. 52/8 but receded to 58/8 at the close of the period under review. The speculative counter Howrah recorded on alternate rise and fall of about Rs. 2, during the period under review 53/10 and 51/12 being the high and low levels, the closing price being 52/4. There was hardly any inquiry for popular investment issues. Kamarhatty were priced at 475, Kankanarrah at 360, Anglo-India at 315, Bally at 183, Barnagore 145. Alliance were done at 232, New Central at 280, Orient at 181, Union at 325. Amongst small denominated issues Clive were good at 24/8, Nuddea at Rs. 10, Presidency at Rs. 3/7, Agarpara at Rs. 16, Other quotations were more or less unchanged and the apathy displayed in the section contributed in buyers power.

Dividends:—Clive and Lansdowne nil; Auckland, Dalhousie, Lawrence, Naihati, Standard and Union Rs. 2 each; Kinnison Rs. 5 and Northbrook Rs. 4.

COTTON.

This section, as usual, was entirely featureless. Kesoram Cotton were done at 5/10, New Victoria ord. remained unchanged at 0/10.

COAL

This section was directly weak and prices declined day to day. Bengal Coal were marked at 282, Equitable at 29, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 13/2, Hurriladih at Rs. 10, West Jamriah at 24/8, Katras Jherriah at 25/8, Raneegunj at 29, Union at 24/12. Other issues should not much alteration.

MISCELLANEOUS

The whole of this group ruled dull and inactive throughout the week with the minimum of business passing. In the Engineering section the speculative counter Indian Iron and Steel since April 14th when the directors of the Company announced their decision against the payment of an interim dividend encountered a determined bear raid on the Local Stock Exchange with the result that the shares suffered a set-back of something like five Rupees in price. The price was pulled down to Rs. 22/4 from 27/8. During the period under review the prices have ruled steady moving up to Rs. 23-12 but again at the close they have marked down to 22/12. There is still no settling down after the recent depression in prices. Steel Corporation of Bengal comparatively remaining steady closed no better than 10/14. In the mining issues Burmah Corporation hovered round 5/9, Indian Copper were easy at 1/13/6, Consolidated Tin were easy at 5/10. British Burmah Petroleum found sellers at Rs. 3. B.I.C. ord. were freely offered at 2/6. Dalmia Cement ord. were rather steady ord. being done at Rs. 10, Deferred at Rs. 3/4. There is the unconfirmed rumour of negotiations being in progress between Dalmias and Associated Cement as a result of which the price had hardened up. Midnapore Zemindary were marked at Rs. 65, Reserve Bank were ruling 107.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 1.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 154/2 under scattered selling. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 148/6. In view of uncertainty over export subsidy, there was less disposition to operate and the market was narrow.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later was reported one point up. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 154-14. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. M. G.— | | | |
| Broach A/M 1939 | Rs. | 156 | 0 0 |
| Broach J/A 1939 | | 154 | 12 0 |
| Broach A/M 1940 | | 148 | 12 0 |
| Fine M. G.— | | | |
| Oomra May 1939 | | 143 | 14 0 |
| Oomra July 1939 | | 143 | 4 0 |
| Oomra D/J 1940 | | 134 | 4 0 |
| F. G. M. G — | | | |
| Bengal May 1939 | | 114 | 0 0 |
| Bengal July 1939 | | 114 | 4 0 |
| Bengal D/J 1940 | | 112 | 4 0 |

### Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 1

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 3300 | 16100 |
| Bengal May | nil | nil |
| Oomra May | nil | nil |

### Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 1

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 |
| Punjab | | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 |
| Rajputana | | 124 | 121 | 118 | 115 |
| Oomra No. 2 | 152 | 149 | 146 | 143 | |
| C P No. 1 | 167 | 164 | 161 | 158 | |
| C P No. 2 | 158 | 155 | 152 | 149 | |
| Broach No. 2 | | 164 | 162 | 159 | 157 |
| Punjab Ame | | 186 | 184 | 181 | 179 |
| Surat | | 204 | 202 | 193 | 197 |
| Rajpipla | | 201 | 199 | 196 | 194 |
| Navsari | | 213 | 211 | 208 | 206 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 121/22 |
| Bengal Fine | 117/18 |
| Bengal F G | 115/16 |
| C P 1 | 156/58 |
| C P 2 | 150/51 |
| Arvi | 149/50 |
| Amraoti | 141/45 |
| Ellichpur | 149/50 |
| Berar | 144/45 |
| Malkapur | 139/41 |
| Khandesh | 128/35 |
| Jalna Sailu | 137/39 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 141/43 |
| Khandwa | 143/45 |
| Mathia F G | 113/18 |
| Broach | 160/61 |
| Punjab 4 F | 179/84 |
| Punjab 289 F | 235/99 |
| Sindh N T | 191/96 |
| Ankleshwar, Jaghadia | 196/98 |
| Surat | 193/231 |
| Navsari | 238/11 |
| Western Farm | 171/76 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 1

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

| In full-pressed bales | 29-4-39 | This year | Since 1st Sept Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 13,385 | 48,956 |
| Central India | | 209,754 | 40,290 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 73,676 | 139,104 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | | 4,275 | 39,083 |
| Berar | 52 | 161,249 | 299,822 |
| Central Provinces | 51 | 35,328 | 64,871 |
| Total Oomras | 103 | 522,667 | 632,126 |
| Dholera | 558 | 183,022 | 75,513 |
| N W Provinces | | 2,401 | 2,754 |
| Rajputana | 303 | 58,464 | 14,441 |
| Sind Punjab | 541 | 307,861 | 490,927 |
| Broach | 2,683 | 375,969 | 194,191 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 269 | 48,871 | 25,670 |
| Westerns Northerns | 404 | 35,505 | 14,822 |
| Cocoanada | | 84 | 13 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 2,568 | 1,822 |
| American | | 3,208 | 173,044 |
| Egyptian African and Sudan | | 7,116 | 255,647 356,093 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 41 | 1,171 |
| Total | | 11,977 | 1,796,308 1,982,597 |
| Arrived by road to 27th April 1939 | | | 317,055 |

### Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th April

| In full-pressed bales | 29-4-39 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | | 282 | 231,846 206,581 |
| Japan and China | | 6,004 | 776,311 497,172 |
| Coast Ports | | 150 | 27,326 48,473 |
| Up-country by Rail | | | 195,386 270,282 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | | 18,145 23,215 |
| Total | | 6,436 | 1,251,514 1,015,728 |

### American Cotton Figures

| | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| F P Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 29-4-39 | 3638000 | 7551000 |
| Receipts yesterday 29-4-39 | 3000 | 8000 |
| Exports to date 29-4-39 | 3129000 | 5283000 |
| Stock at Ports 28-4-39 | 2137000 | 2807000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 28-4-39 | 2792000 | 2286000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 28-4-39 | 916000 | 1244000 |
| Visible Supply 28-4-39 | 5756000 | 6786000 |
| Quantity in sight 28-4-39 | 8601000 | 13020000 |
| Quantity out of sight 28-4-39 | 8480000 | 9115000 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 1.

On Saturday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London spot silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 1/8d. and forward quotation also declined 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. India was a small buyer and speculators sold. Later on the market was steady. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. The local fairly steady with a scattered business and silver prices improved under slightly better enquiry.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD | |
| Ready | 37 0 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 37 0 6 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 0 6 |
| Jeth delivery | 37 1 0 |
| Jeth Tejimandi | 0 2 6 |
| SILVER | |
| Ready | 52 15 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 52 14 0 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 3 6 |
| Jeth delivery | 52 13 0 |
| Jeth Tejimandi | 0 10 0 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 40-8-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 50-10-0 |

Tone: Firm.

## BUSINESS HOLIDAY

**All City Markets will remain entirely closed tomorrow being Id-e-Milad Holiday.**

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 29

| | |
|---|---|
| May | £10 16 3 |
| June | £10 17 6 |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 25 12 0 |
| Highest | 26 12 0 |
| Lowest | 25 10 0 |
| Closing | 26 10 0 |
| Groundnuts May— | |
| Opening | 28 8 0 |
| Highest | 28 8 6 |
| Lowest | 28 4 9 |
| Closing | 28 5 0 |
| Cottonseeds May— | |
| Opening | 25 0 0 |
| Highest | 25 0 0 |
| Lowest | 24 14 6 |
| Closing | 24 15 0 |
| Castorseeds Sept— | |
| Opening | 28 0 0 |
| Highest | 28 1 0 |
| Lowest | 27 14 0 |
| Closing | 27 14 0 |
| Groundnuts Sept— | |
| Opening | 29 10 0 |
| Highest | 29 11 3 |
| Lowest | 29 6 6 |
| Closing | 29 6 9 |
| Groundnuts Aug— | |
| Opening | 25 8 6 |
| Highest | 25 9 0 |
| Lowest | 25 6 6 |
| Closing | 25 7 0 |

### Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 29

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 52 3/8d. |
| May | 50 3/8d. New |
| July | 53d. |
| October | 54 7/8d. |

### Wheat Chicago

Chicago, April 29

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.73 3/8 |
| July | dol 0.72 |
| September | dol 0.72 1/4 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | Rs. 17 4 0 |
| Shipment May | 7 6 0 |
| Shipment June | 7 3 6 |
| Shipment July | 7 1 0 |
| Shipment August | 6 12 0 |
| Shipment September | 6 6 6 |
| Java Spot | F 6.80 |

### New York Sugar

New York, April 29

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 2.01 |
| September | 2.06 |
| November | 2.12 |
| January | 2.02 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 29.

Broach A/M. op. 154 3/4; highest 156 1/4; lowest 154 3/4; closing 156 1/4.

Broach J/A op 153 7/8, highest 154 3/4; lowest 153 7/8; closing 154 3/4

New Broach A/M 1940 op 148 1/2; highest 149; lowest 148 1/2; closing 148 5/8.

Oomra May op 142 1/4; highest 143; lowest 142 1/4; closing 143 1/4

Oomra July op 142 1/4; highest 143; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 7/8

Oomra D/J op 134 1/2; highest 135; lowest 134 1/4; closing 134 1/4

Bengal May op 113 3/4; highest 114 3/4; lowest 113 3/4; closing 114 1/2

Bengal July op 114 1/4; highest 115 1/4; lowest 114 1/4; closing 114 3/4

Bengal D/J op 112 1/2; highest 113 1/2; lowest 112 1/2; closing 112 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A op 154 3/4; highest 155 1/4; lowest 154 3/4; closing 154 7/8, Broach A/M 1949 closed 148 3/4.

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 39 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 37 1/2.

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 30 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 27 1/2.

Broach A/May 140 New York March Rs. 33, Broach A/May Liverpool March Rs. 36 1/2

New York Liverpool: May 65, July 50, Oct. 46, Dec. 57, Jan. 61.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes | 92/12 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 | 96/0 |
| 3 per cent 1931/54 Loan | 98/4 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 101/6 |
| 3 per cent 1963/65 | 96/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 | 101/6 |
| 4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds | 106/10 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan | 108/10 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan | 113/8 |
| 3 per cent U P Bonds | 98 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 Loan | 100/6 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan | 103/12 |
| TAX FREES | |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 112/3 |
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 111/8 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 124 |
| CORPORATION DEBENTURES | |
| 4 per cent 1972 B P T | 108 |
| 4 per cent 1974 M Deb | 107 |
| 5 per cent 1959 M Deb | 117 |
| 6 per cent M Deb 1954 | 128 |
| 6 per cent K P T 1965 | 125 |

Note: Tone steady. Next settlement quotes 0-3-6 lower.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 1.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 5/8

Bank's buying D D 283 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 3/4 1st instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 1st instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 1st instant.

Java/London 8.72 3/4 1st instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 29th ulto.

London/New York 4.68.13 29th ulto

London/Paris 176.73 29th ulto.

London/Italy 89.00 29th ulto.

London/Belgium 27.57 1/2 29th ulto.

London/Switzerland 20.83 3/4 29th ulto.

London/Berlin 11.66 1/4 29th ulto.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 29th ulto.

London/Amsterdam 8.75 29th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 28th ulto.

Gold £7-8-6 29th ulto.

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 28th ulto.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 29th ulto.

Silver London Forward 20 28th ulto.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 29th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 43 28th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 43 29th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th ulto.

London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 28th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 29th ulto.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

## SHARE BROKERS TO PAY PENALTY

Bombay, May 1

As a result of disciplinary action taken by the governing body of the Bombay Stock Exchange, three brokers are ordered to pay penalty for doing business after official close of the session. The amount will go to the Sir Shapoorji Broacha's Poor Brokers' Fund. Two brokers were imposed a penalty of Rs. 1,000 each and the third one is asked to contribute Rs. 250.

## BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Yarn No. 6 1/2s | June 98 August 98 October 99 |
| Yarn No. 10 1/2s | June 107 August 108 October 108/8 |
| Yarn No. 20 1/2s | June 140 August 141 October 141/8 |
| Yarn No. 40s | June 216 August 216 October 217 |

### Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| GIZA 2.— | |
| Spot | 6.35—3. |
| May | 6.19—3. |
| July | 6.33—2. |
| October | 6.44—3. |
| November | 6.41—3. |
| January | 6.47—3. |
| March | 6.51—3. |
| UPPERS— | |
| Spot | 5.49—3. |
| May | 5.34—4. |
| July | 5.41—4. |
| October | 5.47—4. |
| November | 5.45—4. |
| January | 5.50—2. |
| March | 5.52—2. |

### Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| May | 10.65—10. |
| July | 11.12—4. |
| November | 11.46—21. |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| June | 9.24+4. |
| August | 9.27+ 4. |
| October | 9.22— 0. |
| December | 9.23— 0. |
| February | 9.29— 0. |
| GIZA— | |
| May | 11.06+22. |
| July | 11.08—10. |
| November | 11.29— 6. |
| January | 11.38— 9. |

# Resumption Of Selling In Shares

## TATA STEELS REACT AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

### Cotton Mill Shares Decline

**BOMBAY: May 1.**

**On Saturday Wall-Street finished on a steadier note after late buying of Steels and motors on the belief expressed that many stocks had already sufficiently discounted possibilities of reduced profits resultant from slackening of American business. In the meanwhile with European outlook substantially unclarified, opinions were mixed and U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 1/4 up at 45-3/4 and General Motors improved 1/8 at 4-3/4, but Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 1/8 down at 23-3/4.**

**The local market opened steady and prices improved few points during the early part of the session, but there being absence of following on the buying side, the improvement was not carried further and later prices declined on resumed selling by tired Bulls.**

**Budly differences were narrow indicating small speculative open interest. The tone of the market was heavy.**

**Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,173-12 and advanced to Rs. 1,192-8 and later declined to Rs. 1,176-4 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 255-8. Cotton Mill shares were also quiet with increased selling.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahmd. Advance | 376 | 4 |
| 100 BOM. DYEING | 732 | 8 |
| 100 CENTURY | 196 | 0 |
| 100 CENTRAL INDIA | 189 | 0 |
| 100 COLABA | 100 | 0 |
| 100 Coorla | 95 | 0 |
| 250 David | 75 | 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 310 | 0 |
| 1. E. D. Sassoon | 0-3 | 3 |
| 100 Finlay | 87 | 0 |
| 100 GOKAK | 115 | 8 |
| 1.000 Hindustan | 1,705 | 0 |
| 100 Indore | 46 | 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 98 | 0 |
| 100 KOHINOOR | 206 | 0 |
| 250 Laxmi | 460 | 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 35 | 0 |
| 100 MORARJI | 115 | 0 |
| 250 Model | 39 | 8 |
| 50 MYSORE | 82 | 8 |
| 200 NEW GREAT | 172 | 0 |
| 100 Osmanshahi | 40 | 0 |
| 100 PHOENIX | 211 | 4 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 68 | 0 |
| 1.000 Sholapur | 3,200 | 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX | 63 | 0 |
| 100 SWADESHI | 187 | 0 |
| 100 SWAN | 84 | 8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1050 | 0 |
| 1.000 Westerns | 860 | 0 |
| BANKS | | |
| 50-100 Baroda | 108 | 8 |
| 25-50 Central | 31 | 9 |
| 500 Imperial | 1,501 | 4 |
| 125-500 Imp. Conty. | 363 | 12 |
| 50-100 India | 137 | 0 |
| 100 Reserve Bank | 109 | 0 |
| 50 Union | 5-14-0 | |
| CEMENTS | | |
| 100 Associated | 119 | 8 |
| INSURANCE | | |
| 100 Empire | 635 | 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 12 | 0 |
| 20 Mercantile | 53 | 8 |
| 15-75 New India | 33 | 14 |
| 200 Oriental | 4,100 | 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan | 7 | 1 |
| ELECTRIC | | |
| 100 Ah. Old | 137 | 8 |
| 1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY | 1382 | 8 |
| 10 Ajmer | 11 | 8 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 126 | 12 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 141 | 4 |
| 10 Broach | 10 | 6 |
| 100 Karachi | 191 | 4 |
| 100 Poona | 181 | 4 |
| 100 Surat | 147 | 0 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO | 144 | 0 |
| 1.000 TATA POWERS | 1205 | 0 |
| RAILWAYS | | |
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | 975 | 0 |
| 100 C. Province | 100 | 8 |
| 100 Dh. Baramati | 101 | 8 |
| 100 Gujarat | 96 | 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 101 | 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 87 | 0 |
| 100 Sara Serajganj | 100 | 8 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 746 | 4 |
| MININGS | | |
| 9 Burma Corp | 5 | 9 6 |
| 2sh. Indian Copper | 1 | 14 |
| 10 Indian Iron & Steel | 23 | 6 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 32 | 0 |
| 30 TATA STEEL DEFDS | 1176 | 4 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD. | 255 | 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 100 ALCOCK | 316 | 0 |
| 10 Air Services | 7 | 7 |
| 50 BELLAPUR SUGAR | 172 | 0 |
| 200 Bombay Safe Dep. | 793 | 0 |
| 250 BOMBAY STEAM | 209 | 0 |
| 125 B. BURMA | 420 | 0 |
| 50 B. BURMA CONTY | 141 | 14 |
| 8sh. Br. Petrol | 3-1 | 0 |
| 50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE | 73 | 12 |
| 100 IND BLEACHING | 87 | 0 |
| 50 Ind. Invest Trust | 40 | 12 |
| 100 I. Radio Defd. | 307 | 8 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. | 307 | 8 |
| 100 Port Canning | 68 | 8 |
| 30 Premier Con. | 58 | 8 |
| 10 Scindia | 16 | 14 |
| 25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 34 | 4 |
| PREFERENCE | | |
| 5-1/2 Amalgamated (T F.) | 106 | 0 |
| 7 p.c Andhra Valley | 1,407 | 8 |
| 6 p.c Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 75 | 4 |
| 5 p.c Central India (T.F.) XD | 550 | 0 |
| 6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st | 104 | 0 |
| 6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd | 96 | 4 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro. | 142 | 8 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Power | 1516 | 4 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 206 | 14 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second | 154 | 12 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 717 | 8 |
| DEBENTURES | | |
| 3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley | 101 | 12 |
| 6 p.c. Andhra Valley | 105 | 10 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Telephone | 50 | 4 |
| 7 p.c. Sholapur | 80 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 105 | 4 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Dyeing (238/12) | 737 732/8 |
| Century (195) 193 | 197 196 |
| Central India (191) | 191 190 191 188 189 |
| Kohinoor (206/8) | 207 206 |
| New Great (172) | 172 174 172 |
| Simplex (63/8) | 63/8 63 |
| Swadeshi (188/8) | 188 187 |
| Associated Cement (119/8) | 120 119/8 |
| Andhra (1360) | 1362/8 |
| Tram. Ord. (126/8) | 126/8 126/12 |
| Tata Hydro (144) | 144 |
| T. Steel Dfd. (1175) | 1173/12 1187 1182 |
| T. Steel Dfd. (1175) | 1173/12 1187 1182 |
| 1190 1180 1185 1175 | 1176/4 |
| T. Steel Ord. (255/8) | 257 258 255 256 255/8 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154/12) | 155/4 155 |
| Bellapur (171/8) | 171 172 |
| B. Steam (209) | 209 |
| B. Burma (422/8) | 422 424 421 420 |

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 1.

GOVT. SECURITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 92/12 |
| 4 per cent 1960-70 | 108/8 |
| 5 per cent 1945-55 | 112/3 |

BANKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Baroda | 108/8 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 28/8 |
| Bank of India | 137 |
| Central Bank | 31/8 |
| Imperial Bank F.P. | 1501/4 |
| Imperial Bank P.P. | 365/12 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 46/8 |
| Reserve Bank | 109 |
| Union Bank | 5/13/6 |

TEXTILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmd. New Textiles | 361/4 |
| Ambica | 251/4 |
| Arun | 220 |
| Arvind | 1110 |
| Asok | 200 |
| Bharatkhand | 2175 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 733/12 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 173 |
| Calico | 580/10 |
| Central India | 189/6 |
| Century | 195/10 |
| Colaba | 100 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills | 475 |
| Elgin | 112/8 |
| Gokak | 115 |
| Hukumchand | 168/2 |
| Indore | 42/8 |
| Jubilee | 200/10 |
| Khatau Makanji | 85 |
| Kohinoor | 205/10 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 450 |
| Madhusudan | 209 |
| Marsden | 88/12 |
| Morarji | 105 |
| Mysore | 82/8 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 77/4 |
| New Great | 172/8 |
| Raipur | 595 |
| Rajnagar | 179/6 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 68 |
| Sholapur | 3125 |
| Simplex | 63/2 |
| Swadeshi | 188/14 |
| Vishnu | 1050 |

HYDRO ELECTRICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Ord. | 1360 |
| Tata Hydro Ord. | 143/12 |
| Tata Power Ord. | 1205 |

ELECTRICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 140 |
| Ajmer Electrics | 11/8 |
| Amalgamated | 12/6 |
| Bombay Suburban | 141/4 |
| Bombay Tram. | 126/4 |
| Lahore Electrics | 445 |
| Surat Electrics | 146/4 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 315/10 |
| Associated Cements | 119/4 |
| Belapur | 171/14 |
| Bombay Burma New | 141/14 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 420 |
| Bombay Steam | 208/12 |
| Bombay Telephone | 79 |
| Br. B. Petrol | 3/1/3 |
| Burma Corporation | 5/9 |
| Dalmia Cement | 10 |
| Indian Bleaching | 86/14 |
| Industrial Investment Tr. | 40/12 |
| Indian Radio Ord. | 307/8 |
| Indian Radio Defd. | 301/4 |
| Indian Copper | 1/14 |
| Indian Iron | 23/6 |
| Mysore Sugar | 30/4 |
| Port Canning | 68/8 |
| Premier Construction | 58/8 |
| Rohtas Industries | 22/8 |
| Scindia Steam | 16/14 |
| Shivrajpur | 32 |
| Tata Oil | 34/4 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 255 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 1175 |

JUTES

| | |
|---|---|
| Birla Jute | 14/12 |
| Howrah | 52/10 |
| Hukumchand | 5/4 |
| Kamarhatty | 477 |
| Kankanarrah | 360 |
| Lawrence | 333 |
| Reliance | 57/8 |

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tata Ordinaries | 355 |
| Tata Deferreds | 27 |
| Indian Irons | 2400 |
| Bombay Dyeings | 169 |
| Central Indias | 5 |
| Centuries | 5 |
| Associated Cements | 25 |

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri
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on 22 December, 2016

SAFETY RAZOR WITH BLADE
8 Annas Per Set

12 Creamy Shaves Per Blade,
7 Annas for 5 Blades

Regd. No. B 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta  Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1939

# New Congress Cabinet Personnel

## A. I. C. C. Concludes Its Labours

### RESOLUTION ON 'WAR DANGER' PASSED

### NARIMAN SUBMITS MEMORANDUM OF PROTEST AGAINST PROCEDURE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CALCUTTA, May 1.

**The All-India Congress Committee concluded its three day session at 3/30 this afternoon. After the resolution on war danger, the resolution regarding the Congress machinery was taken up and was unanimously adopted.**

#### NARIMAN PRESENTS MEMORANDUM

Hostile shouts were raised by the visitors when Babu Rajendra Prasad announced the personnel of the new Working Committee.

In reply to a question the President informed the House that the personnel of the new committee had the approval of Mahatma Gandhi.

NARIMAN'S MEMORANDUM

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) with the permission of the President, read out a memorandum, signed by 30 other members of the A.I.C.C., protesting against the procedure adopted by the Chair at yesterday's meeting of the A.I.C.C.

He says: First of all the proposition that the resignation is to be taken as accepted, as soon as it is tendered, is an amazing one unheard of in the accepted and known procedure of any organisation. It is an elementary rule, Mr. Nariman continues, acknowledged by all public institutions, that after a tender of resignation it must be formally be dealt with by a formal vote and accepted, rejected or sent back for reconsideration and a resolution to that effect must be moved and passed and generally the right of dealing with a tender of resignation is exercised by the same authority that elects the particular office-bearer.

SOME INSTANCES.

Mr. Nariman points out that often office-bearers, even not the A.I.C.C. have tendered their resignation and still continue to function because it has not been finally voted upon by the competent authority. He instances the case of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and says that Mr. Bajaj had more than once tendered his resignation of the Treasurership of the A.I.C.C. and pleaded hard for its acceptance; still it was not placed for formal voting before the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee and he continued to function without formally withdrawing it. Mr. Kripalani also continued to work even after the tender till it was finally accepted by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Turning to article 10 clause 8 of the Congress Constitution Mr. Nariman asks: "Can there be any other interpretation to such plain and unequivocal language than that it is compulsory in the first instance on the resignation of the President to follow the same procedure as is laid down under article 10 for election of the President of the Congress, viz. that it is a right of all delegates by ballot voting in their respective Congress Committees to select the President. The only exception is that such a procedure is found not possible, that the A.I.C.C. can elect the President. By no stretch of imagination could it be suggested that it was impossible under the circumstances for delegates to elect a new President by following the usual procedure laid down in the above clause. This proviso was added to enable the election of the President by the A.I.C.C. in case it became impossible for Provincial Committees to elect on account of these being declared illegal during the civil disobedience movement."

After holding the "bona fide" of Mr. Narsingh as General Secretary, Mr. Nariman says: "The net result constitutionally is that Mr. Subhas Bose still continues to be the President of the National Congress, because his conditional statement, even if taken as tender of resignation, is not accepted and there is no valid election.

### STONES & BRICKBATS AT A. I. C. C. MEETING

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The appointment of a sub-committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Narendra Deo, Kripalani and Pattabhi Sitaramayya to recommend measures for the purification of

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## Bose Failed Where Das Succeeded

### *Resignation Means Victory For Gandhiji, Says "Daily Telegraph"*

LONDON, May 1.

"A Victory For Mr. Gandhi" is the heading in the "Daily Telegraph" to a leader on the resignation of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from the Congress presidentship and the election of Babu Rajendra Prasad as the President.

The leader says that though Mr. Gandhi for five years has been theoretically in retirement from politics, the Congress policy has remained, in effect, under his general direction, and respect for his political acumen and reverence for his religious outlook are even stronger than they were 15 years ago when the late Mr. C. R. Das staged a successful revolt against his influence. "Mr. Bose has failed in a similar attempt".

Referring to the question of Congress policy in the event of a European war, the 'Daily Telegraph" says that Mr. Bose has been understood to favour an immediate attempt to shake off the ties with Britain and Mr. Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad are conscious of the bargaining opportunities which war might bring to Congress, but they seem equally aware that an "independent" non-co-operative India would fall under a far more oppressive European suzerainty, were Britain to be defeated.—Reuter.

## Jawahar Not In Working Committee

### Full List Announced: Rajen Babu's Statement

**CALCUTTA: May 1.**

**Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the National Congress announced the names of the members of new Working Committee before the A. I. C. C., which met at 1-30 p.m. this afternoon.**

**The following are the names of members:—**

**MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD,**
**MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU,**
**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL**
**SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ,**
**MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM,**
**KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR RHAN**
**SJT. J. B. KRIPALANI,**
**DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA,**
**MR. BHULABHAI DESAI,**
**MR. SHANKARRAO DEV,**
**MR. HAREKRISHNA MAHATAB,**
**DR. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY,**
**and**
**DR. PRAFULLA CHANDRA GHOSE.**

In announcing the personnel of the Working Committee Babu Rajendra Prasad said:

**"There are certain names which will be found missing from the list. It is with much regret that I am to announce that I was unable to induce them to accept membership of the Working Committee. They were, however, good enough to assure me that they would help the Working Committee in its work. I am expecting that certain vacancies will occur in the Committee. I hope to fill them when the Working Committee meets next."—United Press.**

## *WOMEN POLICE IN HARNESS*

### To Deal With Punjab Kisan Satyagrahis

LAHORE, May 1.

The first batch of women police was seen in Lahore for the first time to-day. They have been recruited as a temporary measure to deal with the Satyagraha by Kisan women.

Dressed in the Punjabi costume (Shalwar, shirt and a sheet over their head) and holding batons in their hands, they appeared at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

They have not hitherto been given any training and it is understood that as soon as the Kisan agitation is over, they may be disbanded.

As the Kisan Satyagraha continues, the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate, which expires to-day has been extended for a further fortnight.

Ten Satyagrahis, including five women, courted arrest to-day by defying the order of the District Magistrate.

Seven Kisans who were arrested yesterday were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each.—A. P.

## *EMPLOYMENT OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS*

SIMLA, May 1.

Over 85 per cent of the students trained in the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, secured employment in sugar factories says the annual report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1937-38.

The Institute was established by the Government of India in October 1936, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board and the Sugar Committee, for a period of five years. It undertakes research on (i) problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of Sugar factories in India in particular; (ii) utilisation of by-products of the industry; (iii) detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions; and (iv) general problems of sugar engineering and chemistry.

The Institute grants two scholarships of Rs. 25 per month each: one for the Associateship Course in Sugar Technology and the other for the Associateship Course in Sugar Engineering. Some Provincial Governments and Indian States also give scholarships to students selected for admission from their territories.

An Employment Bureau assists the ex-students of the Institute in finding jobs in sugar factories.—United Press.

## *No Ethical Laws For Hitler, Says Eminent Psychologist*

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"Mussolini, however reckless and ruthless he may be, still is a human being with whom one can reasonably argue. Hitler, on the other side, is a phenomenon of nature. He is a mask of the collective unconscious of the German people. For Hitler no human obligations, no ethical laws, and therefore no such things as promises which are to be kept can exist. Hitler feels himself far above human methods and institutions, and therefore Mr. Chamberlain was entirely mistaken in believing that he could negotiate with Hitler just as if the man was merely another European politician."

There were some of the remarks which Prof. Jung, the eminent Zurich psychologist, made in the last of his three lectures in London on Wednesday last.

## *British And Indian Troops Being Stationed At Penang*

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to a Sunday newspaper, British and Indian troops are again being stationed at Penang, the most northernly of the Straits Settlement, and the fortifications to protect the Singapore harbour are nearing completion.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is expected that a battalion of infantry will be stationed in Penang before the end of the year. Penang is thus regaining its military importance, for which it was originally founded as a British settlement in 1786. British troops, however have not been garrisoned there for more than fifty years.

Now Penang guards the approach to the Straits of Malacca and the Singapore naval base, of which it is becoming a vital outpost. An R. A. F. aerodrome is to be built at a cost of £554,000 at Sungei Patani, near Penang, and a squadron will eventually be stationed there. If it is decided to develop the Colombo-Singapore air route, via the Nicobar Islands, Penang is likely to become an air base. Already modern equipment to accommodate flying-boats, including night landing arrangements, is available.

## Another Attempt To Oust Indians

### Savage Sentences In Belgian Congo

### Overseas Deputation To Simla Arrives In Bombay

**The prosecution launched against 36 leading Indian Merchants of Ruanda-Urundi (Belgian Mandated Territory) has assured alarming proportions and is being viewed by the entire Indian community in the Belgian colony in Africa as a subtle move to make the areas safe for Belgian traders.**

**Origin Of Prosecution**

**The prosecution, it may be stated, originated on the charge of illicit gold trading during a period of seven years, 1931 to 1938. Wholesale arrests without warrant of leading Indian businessmen, raids and impounding their books of accounts roused great public indignation and protests.**

**No Evidence Found?**

**The Indian Association at Dar-es-Salaam sent out leading members to study the position first-hand in the Belgian territory. Though they were received with courtesy, they could not secure any material evidence as they were told that the whole matter was "sub judice."**

**Thus observed Mr. Darvesh Ali Rashid Bhamani who arrived in Bombay from Usumbura, interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter.**

#### *DEPUTATION TO SIMLA*

He along with Mr. George C. Ishmael, Bar-at-Law, who is expected to arrive by air on the 5th instant forms the Indian Deputation to India will place the case of the Indians in Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Territory in Africa before the people of this country and move the Government of India to take suitable action to protest the interests of Indians, which are now being threatened.

STARTLING REVELATIONS

"The judicial inquiry opened on the 16th March last at Costermansville, went on Mr. Darvesh Ali. "This town is under the influence of the Mining authorities. He wanted that the case should be transferred to any other court. Our request was turned down. But even as it is, startling revelations were made when examination of prosecution witness began.

**THESE WITNESSES FOR THE MOST PART ARE PRISONERS ALREADY SERVING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAILS OF RUANDA-URUNDI. THEY IN THE OPEN COURT DEPOSED THAT THE POLICE HAD THREATENED THEM, HAD PROMISED MONEY AND, IN CASE OF THOSE WHO WERE IN JAIL, HAD PROMISED RELEASE OR REMISSION IF THEY LED EVIDENCE AGAINST THE INDIAN MERCHANTS.**

"The position in brief is this. A large number of prominent and reputable Indian merchants have been arrested on suspicion of illicit traffic in gold. They are put in prison and await trial.

SAVAGE SENTENCES

**A cable just received shows that three of them have been awarded savage sentences. Each has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and in addition fines of 10,000 and 25,000 and 1,000 Belgian francs have been imposed.**

Others are awaiting their turn.

WANTED QUICK ACTION

In the mean time their business and residential premises have been searched, locked up and sealed. And they have remained in this condition for several months now. Account books have been seized. Their business has been stopped. The members of their staff and house-hold including women and children, have been left to shift for themselves in a country like Central Africa. Unless the people of India and the Government of India act, and act quickly, the condition of our countrymen over there may go beyond redemption. They are eager to hear how India is reacting to their woes," Mr. Darvesh Ali concluded.

Ever since his arrival in Bombay Mr. Darvesh Ali has been establishing contacts and explaining the situation to leading people. He called on Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and had a long talk over the matter. The foreign department of the Government of India has been telegraphically informed of the arrival of the Deputation at Simla at an early date. Mr. Darvesh Ali is awaiting the arrival of Mr. George Ishmael. As soon as he arrives they both will proceed to Simla. They also propose to see prominent leaders of the Congress.

MEMORANDUM

In a memorandum prepared by the Indian Association, Dar-es-Salaam, in the above connection, the Association states:—

"The gold mining area is situated at a distance of about 400 kilometres from the trading centres of Indian merchants and they are prohibited entry into the area for business except under special licence. An attempt of the nature similar to the one now made was undertaken by the authorities in 1934 at the instance of gold mining trusts or corporations, but had petered out. The Indian community domiciled in Belgian territory is of opinion that the real aim of Belgian officials is to discourage Indian settlement by harassment and incapacitation under the cloak of Police action and judicial enquiries. Already business has been ruined, outstandings lost, social life destroyed and all confidence impaired.

"Police investigations for the purpose of detecting illicit gold traffic from account books and

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## CHARLIE CHAN TO THE RESCUE

WHILE THE THREE MEN WAGE BATTLE IN THE SALON TWO OFFICERS HEAR THE DISTURBANCE-
I THOUGHT I HEARD FIGHTING IN THERE!
I DID TOO! IN WE GO!
WHAT'S GOING ON? MARSHALL, PUT UP THE LIGHTS!
INSPECTOR CHAN!
AH, YES! INSPECTOR CHAN -AND GRISSAC!
CAPTAIN HARTLEY!
Alfred Andriola
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